THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 258

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS (Greater Boston Newsstands) | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Employment Stages Rise; U. S. Prepares to Train College Girls as Pilots

The World's Day—At a Glance
Sept. 28, 1939

U. S. Employment Gains 428,000 in Month

NEW YORK (AP)—The number of unemployed persons in the United States dropped from 9,852,000 in July to 9,424,000 last month, a reduction of 428,000, the National Industrial Conference Board reported today. Total employment rose from 44,782,000 in July to 45,263,000 in August.

U. S. Opens Air Pilot Training to Women

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Federal Government has opened its civilian pilot training program to women. It has included on its list of participating institutions two women's colleges—Mills College at Oakland, Calif., and Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority Chairman, Robert H. Hinckley, has warned, however, that the inclusion of women in the program is "entirely experimental."

A. F. of L. Plans Drive on Canal Aliens

WASHINGTON (AP)—An American Federation of Labor official said today "strong pressure" would be brought to bear upon Congress to remove aliens from positions of skilled workmen in the Panama Canal Zone to minimize the danger of sabotage.

William Hushing, A. F. of L. legislative representative, reported that about 10,000 West Indian aliens were employed on the Canal, and that about 3,600 of them were policemen, foremen, clerks, and skilled artisans.

Textile Workers Formulate Wage Demands

NEW YORK (AP)—Demands for wage increases affecting 500,000 textile workers were being formulated today by the Executive Council of the Textile Workers of America.

Emil Rieve, President of the Board, said wage increases would be asked because of the rise in living costs.

Latvia Establishes Council for Defense

RIGA (AP)—The Latvian Government today established a Council for Defense of the State, charged with correlating military, economic, financial, and administrative activities. President Ulmanis heads the Council.

Red Cross Sends Aid to Polish Refugees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross cabled $25,000 to the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva today to help care for Polish refugees.

Red Cross headquarters here announced the greatest need was in Rumania, with Hungary, Latvia, and Lithuania also carrying heavy refugee burdens.

Fire Prevention Week Set for Oct. 8

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt today set aside the week beginning Oct. 8 as Fire Prevention Week. His proclamation reported that fires in this country did an estimated damage of $254,000,000 in 1937 and more than $265,000,000 last year.

Soviet Appoints New Minister to Bulgaria

SOFIA (AP)—Arkadi Yossicovich Lovrentieff, Soviet diplomat, has been appointed Minister to Bulgaria, it was learned today. The new Minister had served since June as acting chief of the Department of Eastern European Affairs in the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

Iceland Protests Escape of British Plane

COPENHAGEN (AP)—Count Eduard V. S. C. Reventlow, Danish Minister to London, protested today on behalf of the Iceland Government to the British Government against the escape of a British military plane from Iceland.

Socialized Medicine Called Unworkable by A. M. A. Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANANDAIGUA N. Y., Sept. 28—Systems of compulsory sickness insurance in Europe have not lessened sickness and have not supplied medical care to the indigent, Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, President-elect of the American Medical Association, told the annual meeting of the Seventh District Branch of the Medical Society of the State of New York here today in a broadside against socialized medicine.

Dr. Terry M. Townsend, President of the State Medical Society, supported Dr Van Etten in opposing the movement for compulsory sickness insurance, which has found some of its most notable backers among government officials.

Very Aim Defeated

"The propagandist proposes to cure all our health deficiencies by imposing upon the American people some of the European systems of sickness insurance," said Dr. Van Etten. "Sickness insurance schemes abroad have not reduced morbidity or mortality, or the loss of time of the worker due to sickness. Foreign sickness insurance does not take care of the indigent. The indigent is outside the field of insurance and is the problem of the taxpayer."

Dr. Etten said that 114,000 of the 125,000 actively practicing physicians of the United States were members of the American Medical Association, that this was organized medicine, and that organized medicine was "against compulsory sickness insurance and against the administration of medical practice by national bureaus."

"Organized medicine is for the preservation of the practice of medicine by the family physician as far as possible" he continued. "The manners of medicine' will change and will carry the old family doctor into history—I would like to pay tribute to his memory

What Physician Thinks

"The family physician disbelieves in the practicability of extending the fields of state medicine. 'socialized or public,' because the burdens of the state already excessively overload the taxpayer.

"He sees state education in difficulty because it has grown too expensive for the community pocket. He sees thousands of teachers unpaid and out of work; he sees teacher training schools closed; he sees few new teachers appointed; he draws an analogy between state education and state medicine and believes that a similarly planned system of state operated medical service would be an unsufferable load no matter how honestly it might be attempted.

"He believes that in any such system expensive bureaucracy would be so inevitable that the doctor would become a poorly paid servant, that his ambition to pursue scientific study would be dulled, and that general medical service would sink to degrading levels.

Politics Anticipated

"Such a system cannot escape political manipulation. The legislature which votes the money for it will tie it up to political officers. It is claimed that public opinion will guide these officers toward wisdom and honesty, but we cannot escape historical precedents which have always shown undue official absorption of the taxpayer's contribution to any public operation.

"State medicine as we now have it is not attractive to the family doctor. He sees a few brilliant career men who have fought their way to the top, but he believes that most of the rank and file of the lower grades have been lured into the service by the prospect of soup bone security.

"The contemplation of the health officer does not inspire him with envy, he would like the salary, but he very seldom desires to become a full-time man in a poorly paid and poorly equipped political operation."

The American Motorcar: A Product of Genius
Page 3

The Monitor Index

Thursday, Sept. 28, 1939

Christian Science Shortwave Programs	2
W. C. T. U Centenary	3
Wonders of Research	7
The Home Forum	8
Courtesy (With German Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9, 11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Local Arts and Theater Page	10
Connecticut Letter	11
Radio Timetable	11
Sports Pages	12-13
The Young Folks Page	14
Financial Pages	15-16-17
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Heads Legion

Wide World

Raymond J. Kelly

Newly elected National Commander is Corporation Counsel of Detroit, Mich.

Legion Convention details: Page 3.

Farm Toys Shove Aside War Games

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The United States today leads the world in toy development, American manufacturers being 100 per cent independent of German sources of supply as well as having initiated all new style trends and improvements in toys during the past 20 years, according to C. L. Kingsbury, President of the Toy Manufacturers of the U. S. A., Inc.

Speaking at the toy makers' twenty-third annual convention at the Park Central Hotel here today, Mr. Kingsbury said that in 1914 approximately one half of the toys sold in this country were imported, whereas today less than 5 per cent of them come from abroad, thus assuring that the British blockade of Germany will not lessen America's Christmas toy supply.

Mr. Kingsbury held that America's "keep the peace" attitude was so strong that no increase in so-called "war toys" was expected. New trends in toyland are toward farm toys, animals, and stylishly gowned dolls, with G-man, Indian, and cowboy costumes holding their own, he added.

Mr. Kingsbury also held that the present situation had opened new vistas of world trade to American toy manufacturers.

U. S. Proposes Americas Deny U-Boats Haven

Plan submitted at Panama would keep all submarines out even for making of repairs.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Sept. 28—No American port could be used even as a temporary base of operations by belligerent submarines, which are entirely excluded under a project submitted by the United States to the Inter-American consultations in Panama.

At the same time, Cuba's proposal for a neutrality zone extending from mid-Atlantic to mid-Pacific climaxes the many specific projects now under active negotiation here by American foreign ministers, with the unanimous aim of keeping war outside the Western Hemisphere.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles emphasizes words in the summary of the United States projects stating the "fixed purpose" of American Governments "to remain neutral."

At the same time, every American right and obligation of neutral status will be vigorously enforced if the United States, and other delegations, adopt final texts along lines already laid down.

Points of Welles' Plan

Major features of the plan offered by Mr. Welles yesterday are these:

1. A merchant shipping safety zone with the United States bearing the chief patrol burden. An attempt would be made to prevent searches, seizures, commerce raiding and other belligerent action in this area.
2. A ban on belligerent submarines in American Republic ports.
3. A joint representation to belligerents stating neutrality declarations of the Americas
4. A study to stabilize monetary and commercial relationships between the American Republics by an advisory committee.
5. Preservation of Western Hemisphere liberal trade policies.
6. Suppression of "subversive activities" and neutrality violations.

Because Canada is at war, it would be omitted from the patrol.

Arrival of Leopoldo Melo, chief Argentine delegate, and Carlos Martins Pereira e Souza, chief of the Brazilian delegation, with the remainder of the Chilean delegation completes the roster. The Panama consultations, first practical application of the latest inter-American method of free cooperation among large and small sovereign nations, now enters the final stage.

Today, reviewing preliminary

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3)

Brazilian press queries moral trends of Nazi pacts: Page 18.

Senate Committee Approves Neutrality Revision, 16 to 7

Italy to Meet Soviet Threat

Rome mobilizes forces of diplomacy as officials of three nations talk in Moscow.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 28—The looming shadow of Soviet Russia over both the Baltic States and the Balkans aroused lively interest here both in Vatican and Italian Government quarters.

With the German Foreign Minister in Moscow and the Turkish Foreign Minister also a guest of the Soviets today, the situation is one which has mobilized the full diplomatic resources of the Italians.

Although it is too soon to predict what will result from the German-Soviet and Turko-Soviet conversations, Italy is moving to avert a "fundamental threat" to its interests.

March Side by Side

In this, the forces both of the Italian Government and the Vatican are marching side by side.

The Osservatore Romano, Vatican organ which previously led the Italian Press in a criticism of the Russian invasion of a large part of Poland as a threat to extinguish Christianity in the ancient Roman Catholic State, again took up cudgels against Russian expansion in Europe—this time against pressure on Estonia by asking, "What right has Russia to demand explanations from Estonia as to plight of a Polish submarine?" The article continued: "It is a simple matter of relations between two neutrals, therefore neither of them is under any obligation to account to the other for its conduct of neutrality."

Coincidence of Visits

The Vatican paper added: "Naturally the Soviet has vital spaces not limited to Baltic: There is the Black Sea which is the lung of Russia, there are the Balkans, and there is, finally, the whole world, which Stalin wishes to claim with the affirmation of the vital rights of Bolshevism."

The article then stated that the Estonia situation has "above all a symptomatic value." It concluded by pointing out the coincidence of the visits of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, and Sukru Saracoglu, Turkish Foreign Minister, to Moscow and stating that since the disappearance of Poland, Moscow has become "one of the principal centers of European diplomacy."

It was obvious that German action in summoning Russia back

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

'At Sea'

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 28

The German Supreme Command announced today that a heavy British cruiser was successfully attacked off the Isle of May by the Reich's Air Force.

["It's a poppycock," was the response from the British Admiralty.

The British Press Association added that it "understands there is no truth whatever" to report of the attack.

"The story issued today by the German radio is a repetion of a false claim made yesterday in connection with the North Sea episode," the Association said.]

The German communiqué said:

"Heavy British cruiser was successfully attacked off the Isle of May (at the mouth of the Firth of Forth) by one air force fighting unit. One 250-kilo (550-pound) bomb hit the prow."

The announcement failed to assess the damage done to the cruiser.

This is the second air-naval incident in which sharply conflicting reports have been received from British and German sources. Arguments over "who sunk what" in yesterday's North Sea airplane-ship battle still continue. Details: Page 6.

Vision of United Europe Gains Status in Britain

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 28—Encouraged by official assurances that the British Government desires the formation of some stable international system such as a United States of Europe, a growing army of supporters in Britain of the Federal Union plan are redoubling efforts to educate the public to the idea of a federation, so that delegates to the eventual peace conference "will have their minds made up for them on the need for sacrifice of national sovereignty in favor of control by some central Federal Government."

The Government's sympathetic attitude to some form of federation was stated in the House of Commons yesterday in answer to a question of Mr. William Leach, Labor Member for Bradford, who asked Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to make known to the world as part of Britain's peace terms that, in addition to the overthrow of Nazi aggression, the Government is ready to discuss with every European nation the establishment of a United States of Europe.

Promise of Consideration

Mr. Leach also asked, "May I take it that the proposal in my question would not be ruled out by the Government if some power used it when the time came?"

"No such proposal would be excluded," replied the Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, on behalf of the Prime Minister.

The British Government, however, did not regard it as desirable to commit itself at this stage to any particular procedure for achieving the aim of preventing future wars and a just settlement of international disputes by pacific means, Mr. Butler added.

Mr. Butler also drew the Commons' attention to Mr. Chamberlain's answer to a similar question on Sept. 20 when the Prime Minister declared that the Government sought some stable international system.

Federal Union Grows

Federal Union, an organization which, though formed only a little more than a year ago, has attracted many influential adherents including the Archbishop of York, Mr. Ernest Bevin, the trade union leader, Mr. Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times of London, Capt. B. H. Liddell-Hart, military expert, and the authors, Mr. J. B. Priestley and Miss Storm Jameson, has now decided that the advent of war, far from liquidating the opportunity for furthering of the Federal doctrine, has redoubled the need for clarification of the vision of the sort of world order for which the democracies are fighting.

To this end the Federal Union has been publishing since the outbreak of hostilities a weekly news sheet setting out the aims and developments of the Federation Front. Branch organizations are springing up in other parts of Britain and the methods of canvassing new recruits are being widely extended.

A council of leading members to decide wartime policy was elected at a conference of the Union at Oxford this week. Among the topics discussed was the difference there would probably have been in the Versailles Treaty if the delegates at the Peace Conference had had a true vision of a new world order.

When a diarchy was first proposed for India, Mr. Lionel Curtis told the meeting, it was regarded as fantastic. Yet despite difficulties, India without revolution had today reached the brink of Dominion self-government and would, he prophesied, acquire whole Dominion self-government after the present war.

No Vision at Paris

"It was a very different story in Paris in 1919," continued Mr. Curtis, who himself participated in the Versailles Peace Conference as an unofficial adviser.

"I cannot recall any evidence of the authors of the Covenant of the League of Nations having a clear picture before their minds of the kind of world order which they thought human society should try to reach. They accepted national sovereignty as final and unalterable."

It is this question of national sovereignty on which the Federal Union must primarily concentrate in the present situation, according to the latest review of policy by Union officials. "We must not try to put all of Clarence Streit's book 'Union Now' into practice immediately," says the statement.

The whole resources of the movement would therefore be directed to making clear to millions of people the inevitable consequences of independent nationalism and the necessity for their assuming their part of the responsibility for the common affairs of the world, namely world citizenship. When this "state of mind has been effected," it is claimed the weight of impatience with the theory of sovereignty and national separateness will start the machinery going which will abolish intolerable conditions.

It is admitted by Union spokesmen that planning for peace in wartime necessitates facing a fre-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 7)

Which Way Peace?

The "next war" is on.

The "next peace" is still to come.

Basic issues—reasons for war and objectives of peace—are the deep concern of belligerent and neutral alike.

To draw attention to fundamental considerations, The Christian Science Monitor is presenting a series of widely divergent discussions to help clarify the war objectives and to aid in the understanding for the ultimate attainment of peace.

The accompanying news dispatch records a highly significant development in Britain.

Line of debate given by Committee head is firming to President's revision plans.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee today reported out the revised neutrality bill, 16 to 7.

Three important amendments were added, one further restricting President Roosevelt's discretionary power in regard to 90-day credits to belligerent nations; another moderating the effect of the rigid restrictions on American ships and airplanes to permit them to touch at belligerent possessions in Gulf and South American waters, and the third extending the same exemption to airplanes on the Pacific route.

With these changes and a number of minor ones modifying the language of the bill, the committee by more than 2 to 1 voted the measure out and assured the start of the historic debate in the Senate next Monday.

The Vote

The official vote was as follows, announced by Chairman Key Pittman, (D) of Nevada:

For—Senators Pittman, Harrison, George, Wagner, Connally, Elbert D. Thomas, Van Nuys, Murray, Schwellenbach, Pepper, Green, Barkley, Reynolds, Guffey, Gillette and White.

Against—Senators Borah, Bennett C. Clark, Hiram W. Johnson, Capper, La Follette, Vandenberg and Shipstead.

A group of three Senators who voted to report the measure out reserved the right to vote against it on the floor. These were announced by Senator Pittman as Senators Reynolds, Gillette and Murray. Later, Senator White added that he had made the same reservation.

Pittman Sounds Keynote

The keynote of the course of the debate to come in Congress was sounded by Senator Pittman last night when he assured the country that Congress has no intention of letting the United States become involved in the European War.

Sponsors of the new Pittman version of the neutrality bill have written so drastic a restriction on the President's discretionary power that the field of debate has been greatly reduced.

The one vital difference between the two parties is over the repeal of the arms embargo. This has been accepted as the field of combat by either side. So drastic and rigid are the provisions of the law that it may be said that the first great battle over America's relationship to the war in Europe has already been decided.

It has occurred behind closed doors in committee and has resulted in a defeat of Mr. Roosevelt's discretionary authority in almost every direction, notably that section giving Congress equal right by concurrent resolution to determine when war exists, instead of leaving the power solely with the President.

This firm attitude on the part of Congressional advisers of the Administration which extends legislative supervision into fields where the Executive has hitherto reigned supreme, may have later unexpected consequences. But for the moment it simplifies the issue, and shortens debate.

Firms President's Position

It strengthens the position of the Senate neutrality revisionists and by giving the anti-revisionists so much of what they have demanded, makes it all the more difficult for them to get what they want most, a padlock against arms embargo repeal.

There are indications that ardent New Dealers are disturbed over the concessions to isolationists.

It is almost axiomatic in United

(Continued on Page 18, Column 7)

Intimate Message from Washington

The Feeling in Washington Is That If Anyone Can Win the New Deal Neutrality Fight It Is Senator Byrnes Who Is Leading It

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Sept. 28

One of the reasons for suspecting that the Administration will win its big fight in Congress on neutrality is the man they have picked to handle the Senate floor fight, James F. Byrnes of South Carolina who is "Jimmie" to half the Senate. Every big bill that Mr. Byrnes has ever handled for the Administration has been successful without exception. This is partly because Mr. Byrnes is one of the deftest and surest-footed strategists on the floor of the Senate today. And it is partly due to the fact that Mr. Byrnes symbolizes within his own engaging personality the unity of the Democratic Party on the present international issue, which has brought even former Governor Alfred E. Smith and Senator Carter Glass of Virginia out in support of the New Deal program.

Mr. Byrnes is one man in whom the New Deal Wing and the conservative Southern Wing of the Democratic Party have confidence. This, combined with his own natural gifts, make him in some respects the most powerful legislative figure in the Seventy-Sixth Congress. Reporters recognize his unusual position. Ask any one of them what chance a special bill has of passage. If they are simultaneously told that Mr. Byrnes will handle it they will almost surely guess victory in the Senate.

"Jimmie" Byrnes was a lieutenant of the late Majority Leader Joseph T. Robinson in the court bill fight, but never had much faith in the bill and did not manage its fortunes himself. He did manage the executive reorganization bill, and drove it to a 4? to 32 victory in his most spectacular success, despite attacks which were then centered against it. The original draft of the bill failed, but it failed in the House, not the Senate. Later on, it was revised and went through, again under his Senate leadership.

Handled Work Relief Bill

Much to the Administration's satisfaction, Mr. Byrnes handled the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill, the first really important relief bill in Congress, and he got it through in 1935. Most of his work has been connected with appropriation bills, for he is Chairman of the powerful Senate Audit and Control Committee, and a member of both the Appropriations and Banking and Currency Committees. It is recalled that Mr. Byrnes also led the first successful fight to reduce a New Deal relief bill, helping to cut $150,000,000 out of the appropriation last session. Despite his in-between position he is one of the few Southern Conservative Democrats who has entry to the White House, where he is cultivated assiduously. And at the same time, he is the friend and confidante of the Garner-Conservative Wing of the Party.

The neutrality fight is a little out of "Jimmie's" regular line. Technically, Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, should lead the battle. But a younger man is required. The sheer physical burden of conducting what amounts to a national campaign, organizing it, and acting as general in the engagements takes a man's full energies. It is a job for "Jimmie" even though he is not even a member of Mr. Pittman's committee.

Hardly anything could better illustrate Mr. Byrnes's prestige. He is not a member of the Committee, yet he is leading the fight. He is not the Majority Leader, yet his is the command. This does not mean that Messrs. Pittman and Barkley will feel jealousy. It is part of Mr. Byrnes's likeable personality that he does not antagonize opponents; no, not even friends.

On the Job Long Ago

Before Congress got together, Mr. Byrnes was already on the telephone and writing letters, lining up Senators for repeal of the embargo. He was in Germany two years ago with Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado. He came away then convinced Hitler meant war. As the leader in the present fight, his international approach is of interest. Hitler, to him, seems an unbalanced genius who "has to be licked."

He watched the military show before Hitler at the Nuremburg Congress and saw some 450-odd German planes zoom downward for the edification of Japanese and Italian guests. They made a profound impression on the little South Carolinian, but not the impression perhaps intended. They did not intimidate or terrify him; they convinced him that Hitler was arming for battle, and that some day, probably sooner rather than later, something would have to be done.

Now the day has come. Mr. Byrnes has his heart in the struggle. He does not believe arms embargo repeal means American entry into the war. He is confident America can stay out. It will be news, however, but it is true, that he started lining up Senators to win this fight even before the last session of Congress left Washington. He believes the Senate made a sorry mistake then, not to fix up the Neutrality Law before war broke out. And he believes he will win now. Observers are inclined to think he is right.

Partly it is because he seems to be getting the votes. And partly it is because he does such a competent fool-proof job of floor management.

Richard L. Strout

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the diplomatic front, Moscow became the focal point. Foreign ministers of Germany and Turkey were in the Soviet capital, as well as Estonian officials who had been summarily called.

No definite word of the Moscow conversations was available though reports ranged from discussion of details of the partition of Poland to establishing of spheres of influence in the Balkans. Russian demands for concessions on the Estonian coast continued to be reported.

Warsaw's resistance has ended, according to German dispatches, after a 20-day siege, the last days of which were marked by a concentrated bombardment by air and artillery more intensive than anything recorded in the modern history of Europe. Modlin, a fortress 18 miles to the northwest, was also said to have offered to capitulate, thus virtually ending the war in Poland.

The west front was uneventful.

"Poppycock," said the British Admiralty to reports that German warplanes had bombed a heavy British cruiser off the coast of Scotland.

Meanwhile "conflicts in the news" continued over the outcome of yesterday's plane-ship battle in the North Sea.

A Russian tanker was sunk by an unidentified submarine in the Baltic.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 4, 5, and 6.

U. S. Cash for Ukraine Dictator Hinted

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Dies Committee was told today that an organization with headquarters in Vienna and Berlin collected funds from Ukrainians in the United States toward establishment of a "Führership" in the Ukraine.

Emil Revyuk of Jersey City, Assistant Editor of the Ukrainian Daily Svoboda, testified that Ukrainians had contributed through him for years to the "O. U. N." and its leadership, the Provid, which sent out appeals from the two cities.

"O. U. N.," the witness said, stood for "Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists" and was the international group with which the "Odwu" an American organization, was affiliated.

Prof. Alexander Granovsky of the University of Minnesota, he continued, was President of "Odwu" and the Secretary was a man named Riznyk.

Mr. Revyuk identified himself as President of the United Ukrainians organizations in the United States. He transmitted $20,000 last year to Danzig, London, and Amsterdam, he said.

Under questioning by J. B. Matthews, attorney for the Committee investigating "un-American activities," the witness said that Ukrainian newspapers in the United States received regular press released from the Ukrainian Press Service in Berlin. A headline on one paper displayed quoted Adolf Hitler as saying: "I sympathize with the fate of the Slovaks, Magyars, Poles and Ukrainians."

Sympathetic to Nazis

Mr. Revyuk said that a recent resolution of the "Inner Provid" proclaimed Andrew Melnyk, Provid leader since 1938, as "Führer of the Nationalist Movement in the Ukraine."

In addition to the "Odwu," the witness testified there also existed the "Hetman," which he said advovated establishment of a monarchistic Ukraine under the family of Skoropadsky. He testified that both the "Hetman" and the "Odwu" were sympathetic with the Nazis.

The "Odwu," he said, took a stand at its 1938 convention for authoritarianism and used a word which meant "Führership" or "leadership." When the organization came into being in 1930, he said, it was of a revolutionist nature but "gradually drifted" into "the authoritarian philosophy."

Mr. Revyuk said in answer to a question by Representative Voorhis (D) of California that the German-Russian Non-Aggression Pact was a "terrific blow" to both the "Hetman" and the "Odwu."

Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas proposed today that the United States "outlaw" the Communist Party.

"If all other methods fail, we might do like France did—just dissolve the Party," Mr. Dies said. He declined to say how it might be accomplished.

The Texan, Chairman, said the committee probably would ask Congress "or the National Administration" in its report next January to proceed with all haste against the Party.

"We will call on the Government to proceed against Communists on as broad a scale as possible," Mr. Dies said, "including income tax violations and charges of violating the Registration and Espionage Acts."

Kept in U. S. for Propaganda

After listening for days to witnesses tell how American money was used for propaganda and possibly espionage and sabotage, the Texan said:

"If we can't deal with them properly, it shows a fundamental weakness of democracy."

Dr. David H. Dubrowsky, former representative of the Russian Red Cross in the United States, estimated yesterday that the Soviet is taking more than $17,500,000 annually from the United States.

He agreed with Mr. Dies and Rhea Whitley, committee counsel, that much of this fund probably was kept in this country for propaganda purposes.

Although he left his position four years ago, Dr. Dubrowsky estimated that today Moscow collects these sums annually: $8,000,000 in special levies on material sent to Russia to aid relatives; $5,000,000 from Russian motion pictures; $2,400,000 from book distribution; $1,200,000 from an agency which he said operated a "kickback" racket; $400,000 from the veterans' administration in benefit payments to veterans; and $500,000 from an agency which he said collects estate and insurance money for Russian claimants and which sometimes is kept for Government purposes.

Women Urge Calm On Neutrality Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The National League of Women Voters, ardent backers of arms embargo repeal, today issued through their President, Miss Marguerite M. Wells, Sept. 28 a plea for calm in considering revision.

"We can get into this war whether we want to or not; if we lose our heads and cease thinking," the League warned. "We can keep out if we want to; if we remain calm and think straight.

"Nothing that is done or left undone about this neutrality act need get us into war. Nothing that Congress does or does not do to it can insure our keeping out. A frightened and hysterical people is the greatest danger we face today. Those who incite fright and those who yield to it are the country's worst enemies."

Tests Show Few Halt at Stop Sign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Now comes a psychologist to analyze the reaction of the average motorist to the "Boulevard Stop" sign. Only 5 per cent of all motorists come to a complete halt at the arterial signs and 4 per cent pay the signs no attention whatever unless a policeman is present, reports Dr. Franklin Fearing, Professor of Psychology on the local campus of the University of California.

"It seems clear," he points out, "that the presence of a policeman, right-angle traffic, red lights, and stop signs—perhaps in the order named—have different potencies as coercive agencies in the field of conforming behavior shown in a traffic situation."

Even though law demands a complete stop, the average driver slows down to a speed of from three to six miles an hour at a boulevard stop. Motorists have defended this "rolling stop" as justified by an interpretation that the law seeks not so much to stop the car as it does to bring the car under control.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

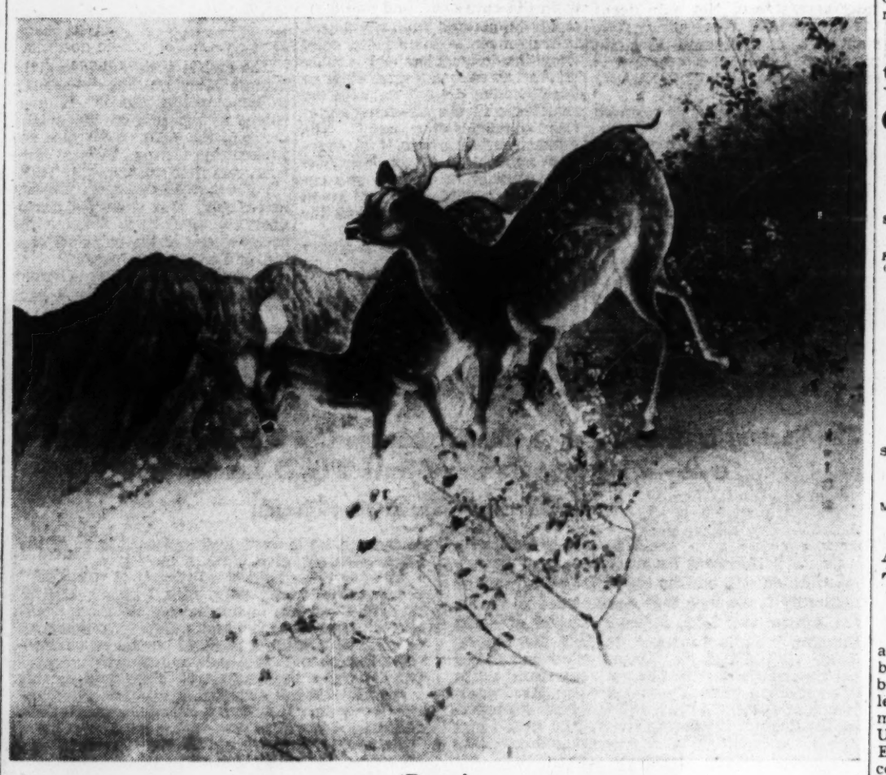
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Three World's Fair Salon Winners

'The Race of the Gael'
By John Keating of Ireland, First Prize.

'Rock-Bound Coast of Maine'
By Jonas Lie of the United States, Third Prize.



'Dawn'
By Shuho Ikegami of Japan, Fourth Prize.

Artists of 10 Countries Win Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — Prizes totalling $2,400 have just been awarded here to 10 artists from as many countries for their canvases at the salon of contemporary art sponsored by the International Business Machines Corporation's World's Fair exhibit.

Arranged by Thomas J. Watson, corporation president, as a means of furthering international goodwill and of bringing artists and businessmen closer together, the exhibit, whose prize pieces were judged Monday, showed typical art of 79 peoples.

The first prize of $500 went to John Keating of Ireland, for his painting "The Race of the Gael." It was chosen by a jury composed of George Blumental, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Siegfried R. Weng, director of the Dayton (Ohio) Art Institute; Clyde H. Burroughs, Secretary of the Detroit Institute of Art; C. Powell Minnegerode, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., co-director of the Arden Galleries; Cornelius Bliss, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Mrs. John Sloane.

The second prize of $400 went to Stephen Domaradski, of Poland, for his "Village in the Polesie District"; third prize, $350 to Jonas Lie, of the United States, for his "Rock Bound Coast of Maine"; fourth $300 to Shuho Ikegami, of Japan, for his "Dawn"; fifth, $250 to Ernest F. W. Roegge, of Germany, for his "Swabian Peasant," and sixth, $200 to Carmelo de Arzadun, of Uruguay, for his "Rustic Scene."

Seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth prizes of $100 each went, respectively, to Harry Rabinger, of Luxemburg, for his "Vue to Luxemburg"; Maurice de Vlaminck, of France, for his "Paysage de Valmondois"; Finn Davidsen, of Norway, for his "Fishermen's Houses," and Martin Benka, of Czechoslovakia, for his "In the Pasture."

In announcing the awards at a luncheon at the Fair grounds' Terrace Club, Mr. Watson deplored the contrast between the exhibit and the world scene today.

"I began to think if every right-thinking person in every country of the world today would cooperate, we would paint a picture that would be beautiful and agreeable and would bring a more abundant and fuller life to all people in all countries, regardless of race, creed or color," he said.

"We have got to take the world today as it is, not as we would like to have it. I do not want to feel that any of us are going to give up struggling for what we know must be done to make this world right.

"When the war is over, we will have to make contributions for bringing about the kind of settlement that we hope will mean permanent and lasting peace. I feel this is something that we should all think about and all talk about and not sit back and take everything that comes to us without making some effort to help things along."

Portland Sewage Work Involves Bond Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Portland must face a bond issue if and when it wants to clean up the Willamette River and Columbia Slough, the City Council here has been advised by a board of consulting engineers, headed by Abel Wolman, Chief Engineer of the Maryland State Department of Health.

Unions Advised to Meet Future With Preparedness

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—Ray C. Kirkpatrick, a labor relations expert for the Federal Works Agency, today advocated advance planning of a public works program to keep the Nation on a basis of "economic preparedness" to meet business declines.

The experience of the Public Works Administration programs, he said in a speech prepared for the American Federation of Labor building trades convention, "has taught us an effective means of preventing future depressions."

"It has been demonstrated," he stated, "that through co-operative action of national, state, and local governments, a public works program on a national scale is practical."

"It has been shown," Mr. Kirkpatrick added, "that if the country is to be in a condition of economic preparedness such a nation-wide program should be at all times in readiness for 'marching orders' when and if Congress should declare its services necessary."

Benefit to Labor

The speaker described how PWA's minimum-wage requirements invoked against applicants for projects had benefitted labor to the extent of more than $22,000,000.

Applicants whose minimum-wage schedules did not measure up to the standards used by PWA, he said, were sent back with "suggested upward revisions."

"By thus requiring applicants to comply with the letter and spirit of the law," he added, "additional wages were guaranteed to labor in the form of increased minimum hourly wage rates in the amount of over $22,000,000. Eleven million dollars of these additional guarantees will be distributed to workers on projects in southern states where the problem of wage adjustments has presented considerable difficulties."

The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department devoted most of its attention to perfecting newly established machinery for avoiding stoppages on construction projects because of inter-union jurisdictional rows.

Departmental officers indicated that the machinery for hearing and acting on such disputes would be speeded up and efforts made to build up precedent decisions applicable to all conflicts of a similar nature.

The Department and the Associated General Contractors of America entered into an agreement at Atlantic City N. J., last August under which a "no-strike" formula would be applied to jurisdictional disputes pending a decision by the Department's president or an impartial referee.

In the final day of its convention here Sept. 27 the Metal Trades Department adopted a report blaming John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for defeating efforts to settle the split in organized labor, and asserting that the Federation stood ready to negotiate peace.

Roosevelt Efforts

The report suggested that future White House efforts to bring about labor peace be directed solely toward the C. I. O. leader.

President Roosevelt said recently he would send another message to the A. F. of L. convention here next week, and labor leaders said they expected it to be a plea for labor to get together for national unity.

The convention took no stand on the Wagner Act and the National Labor Relations Board which will be considered by the main A. F. of L. convention starting next week.

John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department, was re-elected.

Hicks and Wishnak Tell Why They Quit Communist Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Granville Hicks, author and university lecturer, whose dismissal from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in 1935 because of liberalism caused a Nation-wide stir in educational quarters, and George Wishnak, formerly business manager of the Daily Worker, official Communist organ, have resigned from the Communist Party because they are in disagreement with the policy of Joseph Stalin in agreeing to the Russo-German non-aggression Pact.

Announcement of Mr. Hicks quitting the Communist Party is contained in "The New Republic," Liberal weekly, published today. Simultaneously he said he had resigned from the Editorial Board of "New Masses," left wing weekly magazine.

"United Front" Broken

Mr. Hicks voiced the view that the "over-night reversal" of the Communist Party makes the problem of building the "United Front" in the United States "vastly difficult—perhaps impossible."

Mr. Wishnak, who has been associated with the Communist Party and the Soviet Government in various capacities for many years, declared that "in critical times like these every one should place himself on record."

"This is no time for any one to be sitting on the fence," he said. "The latest events have shocked and dismayed all those who had in the past been led to believe that the Soviet Union and the Communist Parties the world over were fighting Fascism and Naziism. The Soviet-Hitler pact destroyed this belief.

Delusions Wiped Out

"In 1937, after the Moscow trials, some of the oldest revolutionists and many of the best Army leaders were shot because they were accused of being pro-Nazi. The Soviet-Nazi Pact wiped out this delusion. Even after this so-called Nonaggression Pact was signed, we were told that it was for the sake of preserving European peace; but before the ink dried upon this slogan, Hitler was attacking Poland from the West and the Red Army was marching into Poland from the East.

"Anybody with a grain of human intelligence must realize that these moves were prearranged. Any one, therefore, who continues to affiliate himself with, or to express sympathy for, the elements that support this alliance of Soviet Russia with Nazi Germany, if he is consistent, must pray for a Hitler victory.

"This I refuse to do."

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday—Station WRUL and WRUW (formerly WIXAL):
Morning 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 a. m., services 10:45 a. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Evening Station WRUL 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m). Complete service starting with the chimes at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Devotional Program, Third Sunday WRUL, 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04 mc (49.6m), 5 p. m., Eastern Standard Time.
Christian Science Lecture Station WRUL —11.79mc (25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m) Oct. 13, 12:15 p. m.

The Monitor Views the News

Station WRUL—
Mondays to Fridays, 3:30 p. m., 11.79mc 25.4m) 15.13mc (19.8m).
Mondays to Saturdays, 6 p. m., 6.04mc (49.6m) 11.73mc (25.6m).
Mondays to Fridays, 11 p. m., 11.73mc (25.6m) 15.13mc (19.8m).

All States Respond To Grand Coulee Call

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — The old adage of attracting the world by building a better mousetrap, is being demonstrated at Grand Coulee dam. For on one day an automobile from every state in the Union arrived to see the project. Eight thousand people were counted that day, seeing the dam from two grandstands erected by the Government; and it is estimated that an additional 2,000 persons viewed the construction from other viewpoints without registering.

In June, 34,000 sightseers were recorded, 45,000 were present in July, and it is estimated that 300,000 will be the count for the entire year of 1939.

Visit the WORLD OF YESTERDAY
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Lv. Chicago . . . . . 2:20 P.M.
Ar. No. Philadelphia . 6:43 A.M.
Ar. New York . . . . 8:20 A.M.
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W. C. T. U. Called to Action At Centennial of Founder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 28—Between rows of cheering townsfolk who lined the main street of the village from one end to the other, 1,500 delegates to the sixty-fifth national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union rode into nearby Churchville today to pay tribute at the birthplace of their founder, Frances E. Willard.

Exactly 100 years to the day after the famous anti-liquor crusader was born, members of the nation-wide organization she fostered stood before the old Willard homestead to hear their leaders call them to renewed crusading against alcohol. Thousands of unit organizations held simultaneous services in cities and villages throughout the Nation.

Active Force Now

"It is not often given to an organization to celebrate the centenary of a leader who, though lost to human sight for more than 40 years, is yet an active force in its motivation," Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, of Evanston, Ill., National President, said in her address. "Her vision and practical methods are finding greater acceptance than at any period in the past."

Stressing that Miss Willard's energies were given not only to temperance, but to social movements that were hardly heard of in her day, Mrs. Smith declared that "there was not a single cry that could rise from the world, not a single wrong that could be redressed, that did not find echo in her heart."

"She agitated and called for action on the questions of housing, slum clearance, workmen's compensation, capital and labor, social security and old-age assistance, postal savings banks, Mother's Day and ethical culture in public schools," said the W. C. T. U. leader. "Her watchwords were agitate, educate, organize, and legislate."

Women's Equality

Mrs. Ella A. Boole of Brooklyn, World President of the W. C. T. U., pictured Miss Willard as "a promoter and organizer whose standard was fitness and not sex; who visioned women's equality in the home and state and who sensed that women represented the heart of the world."

Delegates held a prayer service in Rochester after the pilgrimage. Tonight they will conduct a meeting in Miss Willard's honor. Leaders from the Temperance Union, Daughters of the American Revolution and other organizations will pay tribute on a nation-wide radio hookup.

The return of prohibition was confidently envisaged by speakers and delegates at the opening of the convention here Sept. 28.

Mrs. Smith voiced the keynote of the meeting when she declared there was no doubt that prohibition would return, the only question being "when." She voiced a call for votes in local-option elections to outlaw liquor and she strongly went on record against "moderate drinking," criticizing persons who counsel moderation—a counsel which she attributed to a wish "to attract new drinkers and new business."

Respect for Law

"Violators of the liquor laws must be taught to have respect for law and order," she continued. "Those who have worked so hard to achieve victory in local elections can't sit back in rockingchair ease now, or violation of law will be such that victory will be lost at a future election.

"The Eighteenth Amendment was voted in and voted out. Local option is won or lost by votes. The failure to secure proper enforcement of prohibition was one element contributing to its loss, and this was because citizens failed to elect proper officials. The result of the city, state, and Federal elections in 1940 will determine whether the strength of the liquor interests dominates this country or the people exert their rights as citizens to self-government.

"When this country will be freed of the liquor traffic no one can tell. Before 1920 it was difficult to anticipate the exact date. Today the social order is entirely different, the ever-reaching liquor interests warned their leaders that prohibition is again on the way. This is certain: Prohibition will come again."

Liquor Interests Assailed

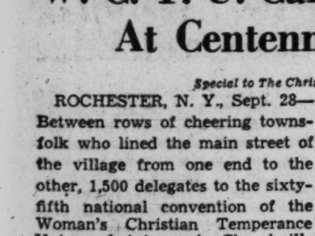
Mrs. Smith declared that prohibition was "sound politically, sound scientifically, and sound economically," and charged that the liquor industry was trying to sell alcohol to the women and youth in the small towns and on the farms. Despite the advertising liquor has received, it has contributed little to tax returns and has resulted in decreased milk consumption and lower standards of living, she held.

Mrs. Smith urged a crusade to "clean up the newsstands," declaring that "each community should investigate the mental filth upon which youth, as well as age, is feeding."

"Commercialized vice, professional and syndicated gambling are everywhere closely associated with liquor," she added.

"A new narcotic danger is spreading widely. Marijuana is enslaving countless boys and girls. It is easily accessible, causing difficulty in dealing with it. Not many smokes are required to fix the habit, but none can foretell the practical results."

Mrs. Smith stressed that world peace also was a part of their program, declaring that "if humanity is to achieve a just and lasting peace, some way must be found to translate the principles of Christianity into a program of action."



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Battle for Better Cars Goes Steadily On

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

A mass attack on the problem of better materials and designs is constantly being made by the engineers of the motor industry. To cover this work in any detail would take a volume by itself. A few high lights will give the reader an idea of the nature of this research.

We have discussed some of the technical ideas used by General Motors at its proving ground to test cars. Consider its vast research department. The study of gasoline, for example—what it does and how car performance can be improved by improving the fuel—has a whole section to itself. From this section came the ethyl gasoline for use in high compression motors. Thus attention to just one detail.

At Chrysler there is a vast program of material testing. Brake fluid tubes are whipped at high speeds and continuously, to test for possible weakening far beyond anything they would encounter in years of service. Springs are compressed and released thousands of times until they fatigue. Brakes, windshield wipers, shock absorbers—all undergo unnaturally severe tests. Not only does this insure better designs but constant tests of such units as supplied by outside manufacturers insure that these supplies are coming through with the highest quality.

Standing Still at 90!

At Ford, among other things, is a wind tunnel in which a car can run at 90 miles an hour while the engineer calmly looks at it through a window. The car is standing still as far as he is concerned. But rollers under the wheels and a terrific drive of wind through the tunnel permit duplication of road performance, sleet storms, hail, wind, or any other condition.

With instruments tied to the car and reading on a desk in front of him, the engineer can leisurely study every detail of the stresses occurring at such speed. Thus cars are tested far beyond any actual condition likely to be met—which means they have a large margin of safety and long life under normal operating conditions.

Another interesting point at Ford is a method of detecting the quality of steel being made. A tiny slug is poured from each batch, shot through a pneumatic tube to a laboratory, where it is photographed, while arcing by electricity, in a spectroscope. This focuses the light obtained through a prism which breaks it up into various colors. By a quick study of these colors the content of the steel is known. It takes but five minutes from the time the steel is poured for a complete analysis to be back on its way to the steel mill by this method!

The Car Beautiful

Coming to that part of the car which is its dominant selling feature, appearance, we find that styling has become a major industry within an industry. The leading companies have stylists, and sometimes, like Nash with George Walker and Studebaker with Raymond Loewy, they call in some noted industrial designer to do the final job. The appeal of these two latter cars this year is sufficient comment on the value of this idea.

Motors IV

This is one of a series of six articles taking the reader behind the scenes in the automotive industry.

When cars are designed, several preliminary sketches are made and submitted to the head of the company. The designers work within highly restricted limits, which makes the challenge all the greater. These limits have been set by the engineers in their chassis design. Thus wheel base, wheel and spring action, steering geometry, shock absorbers, motor location, and radiator type are fixed. Around these the designer must make a thing of beauty. Consider, for instance, his problem when he finds that, because a certain radiator which is square costs a dollar less than one which is oblong, he must design around that square radiator! A dollar might seem unimportant in the entire cost of a car, but if a concern makes 500,000 cars a year, that means $500,000 saved, and that is a major item. Carry this out in the entire car, and you can see why apparently trivial savings mean so much.

Now the designer probably could achieve an artistic masterpiece which would delight his heart, using the tall oblong radiator. But no. He must work around the square one. This sort of thing is the compromising which makes car design difficult, yet necessary if you and I are going to purchase good cars at the present low prices.

Once a certain design has been chosen, a full size scale drawing is made. If this is approved, then a model is made up in clay on a wooden form, carefully molded by sculptors until every line flows at its maximum within the mechanical limitations we have mentioned. This model is then critically studied from every angle—front, side, rear, above and below.

Then a full size wooden model is made. This is complete, including paint, interior trim, upholstery and metal trim outside. Only by knocking on this model can you tell it isn't a finished steel body. Then comes the final checking, and the dies are started from which this design will be duplicated many times an hour by huge punch presses.

Changing the Models

As to yearly models, they are geared in with an orderly system of evolution, so gradual that it might almost escape detection as between models of the same make for any two consecutive years, though a comparison of cars with a 20-year interval between them throws it into sharp relief.

It is said that the human body undergoes a complete change every seven years. It would be hard to pin down to any such definite period the time it takes the automotive engineers to accomplish a "complete change"; but it is interesting to observe the care that is taken to avoid too abrupt a change, either mechanical or in style, from year to year. The public does not relish too sweeping a change all at once. Whether the manufacturers' avoidance of sudden change springs from a knowledge of this, or from deference to owners' natural dislike of seeing their "new" cars outmoded in a single year, the effect of the policy on the purchaser is the same—and is good.

Styling invariably leads to the question, "What of the future?" This will be discussed in the next article of this series.

Engineers Find Road Beauty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pismo Beach, Calif.

California's highway builders have entered a new era of "beauty consciousness." To a countryside already beautiful in many aspects, these builders are bringing roadways that blend with rather than detract from their surroundings.

H. Dana Bowers, State Landscape Engineer, recently heralded this new era in a message to the magazine of the State Highway office. He pointed out that after 10 years of trial, "the original conception that roadside development or roadside beautification—consisting principally in the planting of trees, shrubs, and flowers—is gradually being discarded for the broader, more appropriate, and practical concept of roadside development which strives for a more harmonious setting of a necessarily formal roadway into the contours of the landscape."

* * *

Money Angle

Engineers declare that while they have their objective in view, they know the physical and economic limitations upon this process of "applied beauty." The principal limitation is the difference between a highway and a well-kept backyard. Thus the problem is complicated by the need for maintenance, which costs money.

Engineers are aware of the frequent thought of the motorist: Why can't this route be beautified with picnic spots, with facilities for boating and bathing, and equipped with sanitary accommodations? But the engineers feel the motorist is not likewise aware of the tremendous expense and coordination hardly possible under the present complicated setup of road construction and park development, each in separate departments, overlapping into city jurisdictions.

* * *

Road 'Face-Lifting'

Yet with funds available, the engineers more than ever before are beauty-conscious—"face-lifting" old roads and streamlining new routes. However, they are keeping a balance in knowing that there are other factors to road building: limited funds, right-of-way problems, and engineering limitations. They know that often the highway engineer need not gild the lily of California scenery, for views are already adequately beautiful in many places.

Engineers have found that "more appropriate and practical roadside landscaping can be accomplished with a power shovel and a few trucks for one day than will be produced by planting and maintaining trees and shrubs over the same area for one year."

Robert K. Shellaby

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Replanning of Des Moines Fitted to Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—A plan to eliminate so-called "blighted" residential areas and to weld the City's population into a more compact bloc is under consideration here, as a result of a critical report issued by Harland Bartholomew and Associates, city planning engineers, of St. Louis, Mo. The report asserts that officials must act to halt the ever-outward spread of residential areas, or accept constantly mounting municipal service costs and taxes for the future; and it advises that a zoning ordinance, be written to fit the present needs of the city and to "rectify" errors of past. Existence of "blighted" areas are laid to two things:

1. The present ordinance, which is "over-ambitious" as regards the probable future growth of the City's population.

2. "Poor" administration of zoning laws.

Though Des Moines has a population at present of only about 150,000 persons, the zoning ordinance of 15 years ago is declared to provide enough residential space to serve a city of 364,000. The Des Moines multiple dwelling area, is called large enough for a metropolis of 2,000,00 persons. The city's commercial district is found too large; and so are the industrial districts, the area of light industry being large enough for Los Angeles, and that of heavy industry large enough for Philadelphia.

The projected ordinance allows for a maximum population of 225,000, and it counts on 26,512 acres of living space within the City limits to accommodate any increase.

Explaining their criticism of "poor" administration of the present zoning laws, the surveyors cite two heavily-traveled thoroughfares, the present uses of which are far from what was expected. One was originally "zoned" as a 70 per cent commercial street. Today only 16 per cent of its frontage is being used for business. The other street was originally zoned for commercial use, but now is 44 per cent occupied by family dwellings.

Reform proposals include the following:

A "central shopping area" where buildings would be limited in the main to six stories; a second district, surrounding the first, in which buildings would be held to three stories; commercial areas, where 25-foot "yards" would be required.

Two industrial districts—light and heavy. Total area, 1,800 acres; residential building prohibited.

Agricultural and mining district in the lowlands; farms of 10 acres or more.

Two single-family dwelling districts, one allowing 10,000 square feet per family, the other 6,000 square feet.

One two-family area adjacent to the main business district and heavy industrial area.

An apartment district of 1,327 acres, to house an estimated 98,000 persons, with a lot area of 2,000 square feet per family.

Legion Demands Outlawing Communist Party and Bund

CHICAGO, Sept. 28 (AP)—Legislation to outlaw "the Communist Party, the German Bund and similar organizations," was advocated today by the American Legion.

Delegates attending the final session of the twenty-first National Convention approved the report of the Americanism Committee urging such action.

The pronouncement also asked continuance of the Dies Committee investigating un-American activities, suggested registration of aliens and requested the Legionnaires to aid in efforts directed against subversive activities.

Raymond J. Kelly, corporation counsel of Detroit, was elected National Commander of the Legion today.

Mr. Kelly was chosen unanimously to succeed Stephen F. Chadwick, of Seattle, after two other contenders for the office had withdrawn. The new chief of the organization of 1,026,084 ex-service men has been head of Detroit's Legal Department since 1933.

The Legionnaires also called upon Congress to enact legislation to "eliminate all profits from war" as a move to safeguard the Nation's peace.

The demand for universal service in wartime was supported unanimously when presented by the Committee on Legislation.

Members indorsed another resolution which expressed opposition to "further efforts" to change the traditional date of Thanksgiving lest the feast be "too close" to Armistice Day.

By mandate of the Convention the Legion's new leadership will be pledged to pursue efforts immediately to strengthen the Army, Navy and Air Force.

A final plea for national unity in the interests of neutrality was made to the convention by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

A greeting from President Roosevelt was brought to the convention by the Administrator, who said the Nation's Chief Executive "has a sincere interest in the progress made by the American Legion and in the welfare of our million members."

As another step toward strict neutrality, the Legion decided to withdraw from Fidac, the international organization of World War Veterans of the Allied Armies.

Demanded specifically in a report of the National Defense Committee were:

"Immediate" steps by Congress to provide a supply of raw and manufactured materials so large that a naval and military force of at least 1,000,000 men could be sustained and equipped for a year.

A navy "second to none" and formidable enough to defend American interests in both the Atlantic and Pacific "against any possible groupings of aggressors."

An immediate increase of the Regular Army to 280,000 men and the National Guard to 426,000 men—the peacetime limits—and then removal of these limitations so they could "properly and promptly" meet "the changing situation."

Provision of funds for modern equipment for both units and appropriations for training them in the field.

Development of the Reserve Officers Training Corps and the Citizens Military Training Camps and a "modified program of voluntary military training" for the Civilian Conservation Corps under the direction of the War Department.

An impregnable Panama Canal.

Construction of a highway to Alaska—a project of "great strategic military value"—and organization of a National Guard in the Alaskan Territory.

Establishment of naval bases on Guam and Wake Islands and other strategic points.

Edward A. Mulrooney of Wilmington, Del., was elected Chef de Chemin de Fer (President of the 40 & 8), fun making division of the American Legion.

Mrs. William H. Corwith, Rockville Centre, New York, was elected President of the American Legion Auxiliary.

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DIRECT SUBWAY TO WORLD'S FAIR

Engineer Is Hero of Railroad Fire

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Fellow trainmen here acclaimed a veteran railway engineer as the hero after he raced his train with 200 passengers through a lake of fire, guided it across a river trestle with his cab in flames and brought it safely into the railroad yards.

The engineer was J. M. Bland of Little Rock. He gave this version of the incident:

Shortly before his Memphis section of the Missouri Pacific's Sunshine Limited pulled into the North Little Rock yards early Tuesday, a gasoline tank car was punctured, spilling gasoline into a large pool along the right of way.

Unaware of the gasoline, Engineer Bland put his train into the yards. Sparks from the engine's fire box ignited the gasoline, enveloping the engine and creating a blazing lake hundreds of yards in front of the nine-car train.

Grasping the situation "almost instinctively," Bland shoved open the throttle and increased his speed to 50 miles an hour. With the train clear of the blazing gasoline, the scorched cab caught fire, forcing Bland and his fireman out onto the platforms in front of the cab. This occurred just as the speeding locomotive approached the big railway bridge spanning the Arkansas River between the Twin Cities.

Bland thrust his gloved hand through the flames of the cab to the throttle and the train roared safely into the yards here where the fire was extinguished.

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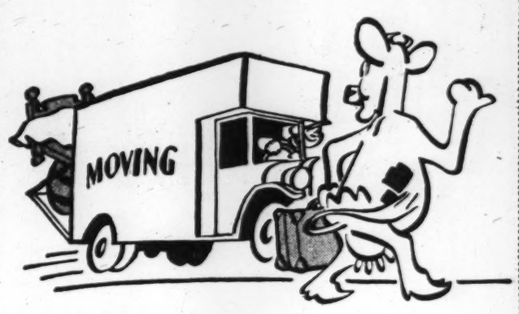

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A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH AT THE RATE OF 2% PER ANNUM

240 Athenia Survivors Arrive In New York as Orizaba Docks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Twenty-five days after a torpedo struck the British freight steamship Athenia off the coast of Scotland, 240 survivors of the stricken craft were today on American soil, brought home yesterday aboard the Orizaba, chartered by the United States Lines to aid in evacuating Americans from European ports. The Orizaba, which belongs to the Cuba Mail Line, brought a total of 352 passengers, many of whom slept in cots in public rooms.

Relief agencies were on hand when the Orizaba tied up at her pier to aid the destitutes and those who had lost their passports or money when the Athenia went down. Some survivors are today being held for further examination at Ellis Island.

The Travelers' Aid Society had a squad of workers at the pier to aid persons who will later receive rail transportation home.

The American Express Company also had representatives at the pier with $3,000 in cash, who issued cash refunds to those who had lost travelers' checks in the disaster at amounts based, in almost every case, on the words of the passengers.

The Red Cross also was there to aid injured passengers and escort others to hotels and trains, and said they would provide transportation by rail to those made destitute by the sinking.

Miss Mary Little, octogenarian and one of the survivors, told of facing the disaster calmly and recalled that the night of the disaster was "beautiful."

"I never saw such a gorgeous night," she said. "The moon was full and the stars were the brightest I ever saw. God was with us that night."

Many passengers spoke with gratitude of their welcome by the people of Ireland and Glasgow, who met their rescue ships and gave them assistance.

Tucking a Beard Into a Gas Mask; How It Is Done

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—From the depths of Cornwall, which has not known the hand of an invader since the days of the Phoenicians, came this homey gas mask hint today in a letter to The London Times:

"May I put forward a suggestion for the comfort of those bearded men who do not wish to lose this desirable adornment?

"Four curling pins may be bought at the stores and the beard tightly rolled up in these and tucked under the chin. The gas mask is then drawn over the face, beard and all, and is perfectly air-tight.

"This discovery has been the means of preserving my husband's magnificent beard and I submit it to you in the hope that it may save others'.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"Peggy Pollard, The Ropewalk, Saint Mawes, Cornwall."

Crew Refuses to Sail

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An eastern crew of sailors Sept. 27 refused to sail the American freighter Sagadahoc to the European war zone unless paid a wage bonus and covered with war risk insurance.

The vessel, owned by the Argonaut Steamship Company of New York, is loaded with lead and grain consigned to Liverpool, the National Maritime Union reported.

Italy Set to Meet Soviet Threat in Balkans

Rome mobilizes forces of diplomacy as German and Turkish ministers confer at Moscow.

(Continued from Page 1)

into Europe has disturbed the Vatican deeply and has aroused serious possibilities regarding the Italian sphere of interest in southeastern Europe which scarcely can be calculated to cause pleasure here. The reorientation of Italy's economic policy, which already has taken place with a diplomatic reorientation, presented a deeply interesting picture of what the future might hold.

The Italian press followed the general lines of the Vatican organ in stressing numerous dispatches from Balkan capitals in which the Balkan press paid tribute to Italian diplomacy and peace efforts and which appeared to indicate a growing Balkan desire to seek shelter under the Italian wing from the Russian menace.

The general reaction of the press in Southeastern Europe evidenced the anxiety occasioned when Germany invited Russia back into Europe. The Rumanian legation here, whistling to keep up its courage, asserted that Rumanian-Russian relations were peaceful and happy. Consequences of the sudden shift of influence on the Balkans has become increasingly apparent. It has become obvious that Russian advances in Poland have cut off Germany from the Balkans and has subjected the whole area to potential Russian pressure with Italy remaining as the only possible counterpoise.

The diplomatic situation has a significant economic counterpart. Yugoslavia has been reconsidering its trade relations with Germany, which were disturbed by the war, and apparently has been seeking a substitute for German trade. Italy had a similar problem to meet. For years Germany was not only Italy's largest customer but also its largest source of supply. The war retarded Germany's ability to supply Italy with goods Rome wanted and also made it difficult to pay Italy for purchases. The principal import from Germany was coal. Welsh coal was reported as replacing German coal in the Italian market.

Italy Sees Opportunity

Italy, as "a supremely rational and realistic Nation," put its economic welfare first in its international relations and was fully aware of splendid opportunities for increased trade elsewhere, particularly with South America. Deliveries continued to France on prewar contracts for aircraft motors, and renewals were understood to have been negotiated. An important conference between Premier Mussolini and Italian industrial leaders emphasized Italy's interest in mobilizing its productivity for expanding markets.

Il Lavoro Fascista, organ of Fascist labor, said that Italy's present position not only gave its political actions greater influence in Europe, but also gave it a tremendous economic influence since it was the only big European country not at war.

"Italian industrial and commercial expansion in this period does not mean merely the prospect of selfish economy in favor of our country, but places many neutral countries, and belligerents also, in a position of assuring their population's food and supplies, the lack of which would mean painful privation," the paper said.

Il Lavoro Fascista warned that trade gains should not merely be for the benefit of private interests, but should be made to benefit the country as a whole, by building up its industry and commerce.

It forecast gains for Italian exports, but added that throughout any period of quickened industrial activity the Nation must remain ever ready to march to war and its industries must remain ready to turn out war supplies which Italy would need.

Italy in any event is so far firmly committed to a policy of nonintervention. Apparently Rome is interested primarily in construction of a strong Balkan bloc which will stand with it on the side lines in hopes of preventing hostilities from sweeping down into that area.

Italy continues to hope for a prompt and peaceful settlement of the conflict. The press has been for three days ringing with the argument that the cause for war has been removed by the elimination of Poland. General peace is an immediate objective of Italian policy. But there is so far no reason for anticipating any change in Rome's firm determination to abstain from hostilities should peace efforts fail.

Current Italian Policy

Italian policy has developed through a series of well-defined steps, beginning Sept. 1 when the Council of Ministers announced Italy would abstain from the conflict. On Sept. 4 the sailings of Italian liners were resumed. On Sept. 13 the Government began consolidating the country's position internally and economically. That day the pay of the regular Army was increased from 40 centesimi daily to 1 lire (1 lire of 100 centesimi is worth about $.052) and the pay of the Fascist militia was reduced from 8 lire to 1 lire daily thus integrating the two services and, as the Italian press announced, bringing to them a new camaraderie and community of interest.

On the same day, Sept. 13, the press reached a high level of objectivity in treating news from all belligerents and has since consistently preserved the same attitude. On Sept. 15 a royal citation referred to "the solidarity of the Fascist Fatherland," a phrase used by King Victor Emmanuel in times when particular emphasis is desired to be placed on national unity in face of a difficult situation involving implicit dangers to the national interests.

The Russian invasion of Poland on Sept. 17 injected a new element into the situation involving unpredictable consequences and stability and peace in the Balkans.

Invasion Denounced

The first public reaction came on the following day in the form of a strong editorial in Osservatore Romano denouncing this invasion by the forces of atheism into a Christian country, thereby emphasizing the feeling with the man in the street that Russia represents a major disturbing element in the Italian sphere of influence. Repercussions promptly developed. Throughout the Balkan capitals there was seen to be the need of a Balkan neutral bloc and the tendency of such countries to look towards Italy to readjust the Balkan balance was promptly evidenced in the conclusion of the accord between Greece and Italy, involving the withdrawal of troops from the common frontier in Albania.

Meanwhile Virginio Gayda in the "inspired" Giornale d'Italia, has been advocating the desirability of enhancing Italian economic autarchy, while the press generally has been castigating these talkers who fail to contribute energetically to the cause of a stronger peaceful nation.

Emphasis on the opportunity for a peaceful settlement began in the press Sept. 18 when the collapse of Polish resistance was apparent. Italy has shown itself strongly interested in peace and sharply critical of the British refusal to recognize elimination of the cause of war, but otherwise carefully refraining from passing judgment on the merits and attitudes of belligerents.

The only disclosure of behind-the-scenes elements in this position has been a single radio announcement from London that Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Foreign Minister, had received British and French ambassadors, a fact which had been ordered not to be mentioned here. It is presumed that the information was divulged by the Foreign Office in London.

Balkan tendencies are to emphasize the opportunity, widely appreciated here, for Italy to build on its foundations a role as leader of the Balkan and Eastern Mediterranean areas.

Wide World

War Map Posted on Wall in Rome

Citizens inspect a large map on which are marked the frequent shifts in the battle fronts. This is one of the first pictures received in the United States from Italy since the outbreak of the war.

Italy Accepts Envoy

ROME, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Italian Government announced it had agreed to the appointment of Eiji Amau, Japanese Minister to Switzerland, to be Ambassador to Italy.

He succeeds Toshio Shiratori, advocate of a military alliance among Japan, Italy, and Germany, who was called home after Germany signed a nonaggression pact with Soviet Russia.

Hoarders Punished

ROME, Sept. 28 (AP)—A rigorous drive against hoarders of foodstuffs was ordered by Italy's Minister of Justice, Count Dino Grandi. A number of shops in various Italian cities have been closed on charges of hoarding.

What's Going On in Moscow? Diplomacy of Europe on Edge

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—In the presence of Joseph Stalin, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop consulted today with Premier Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff, and diplomats wondered about the possibility of another quick move to shift Europe's balance of power.

With two other foreign ministers here, representing Turkey and Estonia, Moscow was the proud center of intense diplomatic activity.

For Herr von Ribbentrop this was the second visit to Moscow in little more than a month. On Aug. 23 Soviet Russia and Germany confounded the rest of Europe when they negotiated a nonaggression Pact.

Conference Held Quickly

Only a few hours after his plane landed, the German diplomat entered the Kremlin last night for his initial conference with Premier Molotoff. With Mr. Stalin sitting in.

The length of this first talk—4½ hours—indicated that several problems were involved.

The parley was resumed this afternoon in the Kremlin, where Joseph Stalin, Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff and German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop conferred from 3 p. m. until 5:30.

In addition to questions rising from the Russian-German partition of Poland, most observers believed other major issues confronted the conferees. They speculated on the possibility of some form of military pact to broaden present nonaggression ties and also on the chance of a new Balkan bloc, with Turkey participating.

Viewed as significant was Herr von Ribbentrop's arrival while Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu and aides were here for a three-day visit. Unofficially it was reported that the Turkish delegation might prolong its stay, which was to have ended today.

While Herr von Ribbentrop was being received yesterday with a guard of honor, Estonia's Foreign Minister, Karl Selter, came back to Moscow for the second time in three days. He received no such welcome as Herr von Ribbentrop's. Ostensibly the Estonian was here for negotiation of a trade pact.

Demands on Estonia

However, unofficial reports persisted that Russia was making demands upon Estonia for fortification concessions in Estonian waters on the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea.

Relations with Estonia were emphasized last night by a radiocast reporting the sinking of the Russian freighter Metallist, 4,000 tons, near Narva Bay, off the Northern Coast of Estonia. The announcement said the Metallist was sunk by an unidentified submarine. Nineteen of its crew of 24 were reported rescued.

The Soviet press attacked once Russian-ruled Estonia, declaring that the little Baltic State harbored naval bases for foreign powers. The dispute with Estonia went back to the escape of the Polish submarine Orzel from Tallinn Harbor last week. The Orzel had been interned at the Estonian Capital.

It was learned that Estonian representatives were summoned to talks at the Kremlin sometime in the night, but whether the conversations took place before or after Herr von Ribbentrop's call there was not disclosed.

Bulgarian in Moscow

Newspapers ignored the return to Moscow of the Estonian Foreign Minister, but printed front page pictures of Herr von Ribbentrop's arrival and also reported on the activities of the Turkish delegation.

A Bulgarian air official, Colonel Baidev, also came to Moscow, and some quarters connected his coming with the unconfirmed reports of the formation of a new Balkan bloc.

Collectivism on Shelf

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—Reports from the White Russian and Ukrainian parts of Poland occupied by the Red Army indicated that the collective farm system would not be started there immediately.

Instead, plots of from 12 to 20 acres each were being handed over to individual peasants with the cattle and agricultural implements of the landlords divided among them.

Peasants and workers were encouraged by a Soviet White Russian newspaper published at Minsk to "eliminate the Polish landowner, capitalist, and officer class."

The newspaper urged increased "vigilance" against these people, declaring:

"The liberated people will find a way to put an end to the plots of the hostile Polish landowners and manufacturers."

The article praised an aged peasant who was said to have reported to the Red Army the presence of a "nest of Polish officers on his land." The report, the newspaper said, resulted in "extermination" of the group.

Farms Mapped From Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Operating out of Salt Lake City as headquarters for 13 western States, an air fleet has made great progress in the work of aerial mapping of farms.

British vs American Taxes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—This is a comparison of what taxes Britons will pay in the year beginning next March 31 compared with the federal rate in America.

The British rate, raised to finance the war, is the highest in Britain's history.

	United States	British
Income, $2,000 per year:		
Family, 2 children	None	$ 70.08
Couple, no children	None	346.26
Bachelor	$ 40	350.40
Income, $4,000 a year:		
Family, 2 children	28	721.36
Couple, no children	80	871.26
Bachelor	120	976.26
Income, $20,000 a year:		
Family, 2 children	1,164	8,047.36
Couple, no children	1,260	8,202.06
Bachelor	1,450	8,336.26

In the table, British money figures are expressed in dollars at the rough equivalent of one pound to four dollars.

Only the credits for families and dependent children are used in applying rates for comparative purposes, although numerous other deductions and credits probably would have to be considered in practice.

The table shows only the "income taxes" of the central governments of the two countries, and does not show other taxes levied by central and local governments. For example, 31 States in this country have their own income taxes in addition to the federal tax.

FBI Head Warns Of Critical Times

WASHINGTON (AP) — Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Sept. 27 told the 400 graduates of the National Police Academy it was their duty to guard against spies and saboteurs in this critical time.

Speaking at the annual banquet of the National Police Associates, the organization of FBI-trained police officers in many American cities, the director asserted:

"We do not know, nobody knows," he said, "but what we may be on the brink of the making or the unmaking of the United States. Therefore, it behooves the trained police officer of America to guard its citizens against alien elements that may try to affect the course of this country.

"We do not need vigilantes in the United States, nor do we want any super-patriots who persecute innocent citizens. But we do want citizens to report evidence of attacks upon our institutions and leave the investigation of their complaints to duly authorized police officers such as yourselves."

College Takes Over WPA Music Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Texas' statewide WPA music project has been rescued from possible abandonment by a college sponsorship of the project following the end of Federal sponsorship.

Dr. L. H. Hubbard, President of Texas State College for Women, Denton, made possible continued employment of 180 professional musicians on the project, it was announced by Mrs. John F. Lyons, State Supervisor. Washington approval of the arrangement between the Texas college and the WPA was received here at state headquarters of the Work Projects Administration.

Local sponsorship for WPA musical groups has been arranged with authorities in Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, and El Paso. Also included in project activities is operation of a music instruction unit conducted by WPA workers at the Civilian Conservation Corps camp for veterans at Corsicana.

'De-aired' Milk Process Described

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP)—A process of "de-airing" milk to improve its flavor and nutritional value was described here Sept. 28 before the annual convention of the New York State Association of Milk and Dairy Inspectors.

Dr. Paul F. Sharp and Dr. E. S. Guthrue of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, said that removing air from milk "results in more concentrated food properties."

They gave this "layman's explanation" of the process: "A vacuum is created over the milk. The vacuum sucks the air out of the milk. The air fills the vacuum before the fluid can do so, because air is lighter."

"The first step now will be to prove that the process has commercial value," was the comment of Walter T. Tiedeman, Chief of the State Bureau of Milk Sanitation, on the Cornell experiments. "The improved flavor is obvious from samples of de-aired milk distributed among the delegates."

Architects Elect Officers

WASHINGTON (AP) — Edwin Bergstrom, Los Angeles, was elected President of the American Institute of Architects at its annual meeting Sept. 27. He succeeded Charles D. Maginnis of Boston. Dean Walter R. McCornack of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, was elected Vice-President and Charles T. Inghal, Pittsburgh, Pa., was named Secretary. John R. Fugard, Chicago, was elected Treasurer, succeeding Mr. Bergstrom.

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• Tickets good leaving Boston any Friday or Saturday, Sept. 29 to and including Oct. 28. Return from New York any sailing not later than the Monday immediately following.
Take advantage of these low October week-end rates to visit New York and the World's Fair. This is an ideal month on the water and a good time to see the Fair. There's a lot going on in New York, too, to fill the week-end with interest.
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Story of Inside Warsaw Told By Army Flier Who Escaped

BUDAPEST, Sept. 28 (AP)—A Polish Army flier who took off from Warsaw and escaped through a barrage of German shells while the city was still under siege, told a story of tragic scenes in the besieged Polish Capital.

He was Lieut. Col. Mateus Izycki, one of seven pilots who attempted to fly out of Warsaw at dawn Sept. 25.

The Colonel related that a thick black pall, which never lifted, hung over the city, growing blacker each day with new fires added to the flames of Warsaw.

New Fires Daily

"From the air the city is a terrible sight," he related. Hardly a building is intact.

"The city was ringed by six divisions of German soldiers whose artillery was pouring in shells unceasingly, aided by an average of 200 raiding planes a day.

"From 40 to 60 new fires were started daily from incendiary bombs. Only small fires could be handled, the big ones are left to burn.

"There was a never-ending bedlam where heavy bombs went chashing through four or five floors and toppled an entire building.

"Our own artillery replied from behind barracades of overturned street cars, sandbags, buildings, stones, and captured German tanks.

"Our troops and ammunition were sufficient for some time but food was getting scarce. There was some life in the streets, but old people and children never left their cellar refuges.

No Gas Used

"No gas was used throughout the siege, except for occasional tear gas charges against our artillery.

"We captured a number of German tanks by the simple expedient of using hand grenades tied to bottles of gasoline."

Colonel Izycki said the only time the Warsaw defenders had any rest was "when the Germans took time out for lunch."

"Otherwise," he continued, "the shelling was steady and methodical, striking every section of the city.

"I had a room in the Bristol Hotel. One day I went there, only to find my room had disappeared in a mass of ruins. Ironically enough, the War Ministry was one of the few buildings untouched when I left.

"The Germans captured our broadcasting aerials outside the city, but we kept using them from our downtown studios two days before they caught on.

"All hospitals have been hit or destroyed. In many instances the seriously wounded had to go without attention.

"At times the wounded had to be thrown from burning houses to the street below, even though they suffered additional broken bones.

"Among some captured German prisoners we found pamphlets promising them that by Christmas Propaganda Minister Göbbels would speak to them from London."

Wanted to Save Planes

The officer explained that the desperate dash of himself and his companions was to save the seven planes—all that they had left in Warsaw.

He said his own plane was one which was used for instruction in the aviation school and had to be reassembled under the continual threat of German machine guns.

The other six planes, he added, were hidden between houses near the airfield.

"One by one these planes swooped out from their hiding places, took a brief run and climbed into the air. I was the last to leave while Polish soldiers were attacking the Germans to distract their attention.

"Tracer bullets whined all around me. I went to 9,000 feet with my machine guns ready and only enough gasoline for an hour and a half of flying.

"I glided long distances to save fuel. I had no maps and only knew that I was in Hungary when I came down low and saw the peasant costumes."

American Red Cross To Study War Aid

WASHINGTON (AP)—Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, announced Sept. 27 a Red Cross delegation would sail for Europe Oct. 2 to investigate war relief problems.

Scheduled to leave New York aboard the Netherlands liner Nieuw Amsterdam, the delegation will go first to Geneva for conferences with the International Red Cross Committee and then to the capitals of the belligerent nations.

Among specific problems to be studied is that of relief for Polish refugees. Mr. Davis said greatest distress at present is in Poland and neighboring countries harboring Polish refugees.

Ickes Debate Subject For Oct. 5 Changed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 27 changed the subject of an Oct. 5 radio debate with Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson from "A Third Term for President" to "How Can We Defend Democracy in America Now?"

"I am sure that General Johnson agrees with me that this is a time when the discussion of personal political issues should be given a much needed holiday," Mr. Ickes said.

Shattered Warsaw's 20th Siege Since 1550 Ends; French Scouts Report Flying Far Over Germany

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The capitulation of Warsaw to the German invader, announced from Berlin Sept. 27, marks the twentieth time that foreign armies have besieged the city since its first experience as capital of Poland in 1550.

No other European capital in the past 500 years has been the scene of so many battles or has been under the rule of so many countries, for the city has been occupied by Sweden, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, and Germany.

Though the early history of Warsaw is obscure it is believed to have grown around a fort on the Vistula River dating from the Ninth Century. Because of its central position Warsaw became an important trading center and was made the capital of a large Polish Empire which included parts of Russia, the Baltic States, and Rumania.

When Poland became an object of Swedish imperialist expansion in 1655, at the end of the Thirty Years' War, the country was so weakened by wars with Russia that Warsaw was surrendered almost without resistance. The Swedes were driven out one year later by a successful peasant revolt.

A Saxon King

In 1702 Sweden was again at war in Poland and Charles XII besieged and occupied Warsaw when the people refused to dethrone their king who was a Saxon. The city was returned to the Poles on condition that they give Charles XII military aid.

Sixty years later Russia, under Catherine the Great, also began imperialistic expansion, and Warsaw was occupied by 10,000 troops on the pretext of suppressing disorders between rival Polish factions in 1764. The Russians did not evacuate the Capital until Stanislaw Poniatovsky, a friend of Catherine, was elected king.

In 1772 began the partition of Poland among its neighbors, Russia, Prussia, and Austria; and a year later their combined armies took Warsaw in order to force the king to approve the dismemberment of the country. Poland lost one third of its territory in the first partition.

The remaining Poland sought to improve its lot by promulgating a liberal constitution in 1792, but a part of the nobility organized as a "confederacy" and led a revolt. With the aid of Russia the nobles took Warsaw and as a result Poland was partitioned a second time.

Freed From Russia

Warsaw remained the capital of a very small Poland, occupied however, by Russian troops. It soon became the center of a "people's rebellion" led by Kosciuszko, who had won fame in the American War of Independence, and the city was freed from Russian domination in 1794.

Almost immediately the Prussians, as allies of Russia, besieged Warsaw. Resistance was so determined that the siege was lifted, but the Russians returned and took the city after what at the time was considered heavy bombardment. A year later Poland was completely partitioned and Warsaw was handed over to Prussia.

In the era of Napoleon a Polish legion, similar to the one formed in France during the World War, aided France in driving the Russians and Prussians out of Warsaw, and in 1806 the city again became a capital—this time of a small, makeshift Duchy of Warsaw under French domination.

Austrian Occupation

In a war between Austria and France in 1809 Warsaw was taken and held by the Austrians for two months. The retreat of Napoleon in 1813 led again to its capture by the Russians, and it became the capital of a "Kingdom of Poland," which though really a Rusian province enjoyed a certain measure of self-government.

When Russian rule became harsh after 1825, Warsaw was used as the headquarters of a National Patriotic Society which organized a revolt in November, 1830. The revolutionaries were victorious and Warsaw was a free city for a year.

After its recapture by the Russians in October, 1831, the city was placed under military rule and elaborate citadels were built to keep the population quiet. They revolted again in 1863, but failed to drive out the Russians; and at the time of the Communist revolts against the Czar in 1905 still another Polish revolution was suppressed in Warsaw after much street fighting.

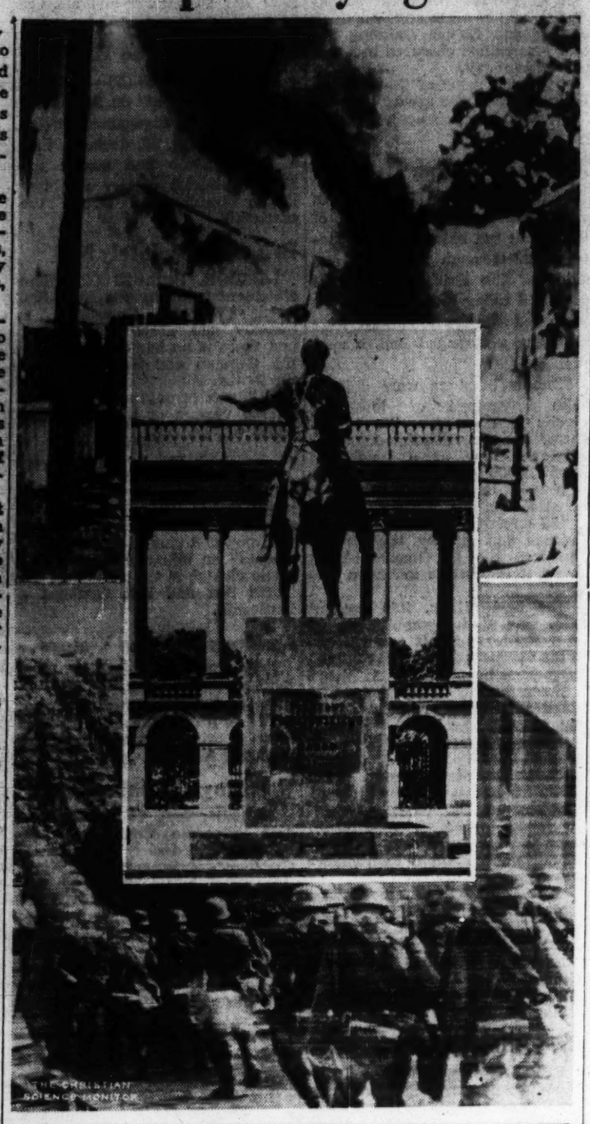
Position in 1914

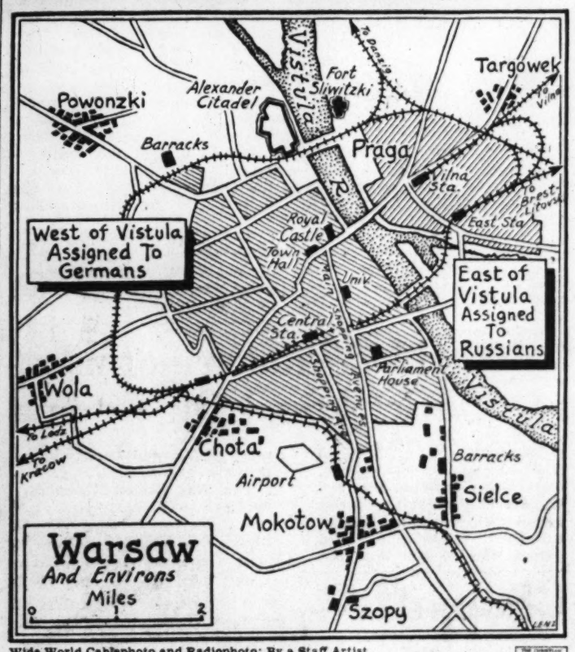
Because of its geographic position on the Eastern Front, Warsaw became an important Russian Army base in 1914. A Polish Army under Pilsudski helped Russia in the defense of Warsaw in the hope that they would be granted independence, but the city fell after four German attacks had been repulsed.

The Germans promised in 1916 that they would make Warsaw the capital of a self-governing Polish State with a hereditary monarch, but it soon became evident that it was to be treated as a provincial city of the German Empire rather than as an independent capital.

Following the defeat of Germany in 1918, Warsaw became the capital of the Polish Republic.

After the World War was all over the outskirts of Warsaw once more became the scene of a big battle. In their attempt to enlarge their new State at the expense of Soviet Russia, which was weakened internally by revolution, the Poles marched into the Ukraine; but the Soviets reorganized their army and drove them back as far as Warsaw. Only the military genius of Marshal Pilsudski and of the French General Weigand, who was on a mission to Poland, prevented the city from falling.





Wide World Cablephoto and Radiophoto; By a Staff Artist

A City in Burned Ruins to Greet Nazi Invader

Warsaw, reduced to ashes and shambles, has yielded after its twentieth siege. The shrine of liberty (center picture) is the statue of Prince Poniatowski guarding the tomb of Poland's unknown soldier in the wars of 1914-1920. That freedom for which it stood has for the present been shattered by onrushing German troops, shown at the bottom of the top layout.

The map above is a plan of Warsaw showing the position of the shopping boulevards in the center of the city which have been steadily bombarded with incendiary shells during the siege. Through the center of the city flows the Vistula River that marks the line between the Russian and German occupations by the Russo-German agreement made public Sept. 20.

Japan Recalls Ambassador

TOKYO, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Japanese Ambassador to Poland, Shuichi Sakoh, has been recalled, it was announced today, but Japan still recognizes the Polish Government. Other members of the Embassy Staff are staying in Rumania for the present.

Speakers of English Seek Stronger Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Dr. James Rowland Angell, National President of the English-Speaking Union of the United States, Sept. 28 called upon members of that society to recognize the patriotic obligation of neutrality in conduct, although this did not imply, he added, that "we should do nothing in the present crisis."

Speaking at Union headquarters here, Dr. Angell declared that the National Board of Directors had decided "to make real our motto 'to draw together in the bonds of comradeship' those whose language and ideals we hold."

This might de done, he suggested, through extending added hospitality to English-speaking visitors from overseas, through co-operation with the Red Cross, through the offer of asylum to English children who may come to the United States for the duration of the war, and through a membership drive that will find each present member adding at least one new member.

The following account of military events in Europe has been compiled from Associated Press reports and other sources.

After being shattered into almost unrecognizable shape in 20 days of siege, Warsaw was reported by the German High Command to have capitulated, while its neighbor Modlin, following a less prolonged siege was said also to have offered to surrender.

Modlin was cut off from Warsaw last week and the offer to surrender marked the end of a formidable nest of resistance.

That the German armies' Polish campaign was approaching an end was indicated in the communiqué's announcement that the main body of German troops in the East now was behind the demarcation line agreed upon by Germany and Soviet Russia.

The mopping up process, however, continued with occasional fights with remnants of the Polish Army.

Radio Active to Last

Warsaw probably would be handed over to the besieging Army Sept. 29, the High Command said, and Gen. Johannes von Blaskowitz has been ordered to arrange the terms of surrender.

The Warsaw radio, which almost throughout the siege had been on the air with exhortations to Warsaw's citizens to resist, was heard in Budapest as late as 2:45 p. m. yesterday. Its announcer insisted the city still held out and would resist to the last.

Reports reaching the German side indicated conditions approaching civil war prevailed in Warsaw during the final stages of the siege with a considerable faction within the city demanding submission to the German terms.

French Fly Over Germany

Meanwhile on the West Front, French military dispatches today reported that French scouting planes had carried out reconnaissance flights far into the interior of Germany.

The French airmen went "as far as possible" eastward, flying over railroads and highways to observe German troop movements behind the Western Front, these dispatches said.

Activity on the West, where a General Staff communiqué reported "a calm night," was apparently confined chiefly to scouting operations.

A German attack west of Saarbrücken failed, the communiqué declared.

Meanwhile the Russian occupation of Eastern Poland was reported to be progressing with little opposition from the Ukrainian and Polish population.

Political commissars from Moscow followed the Soviet military into Poland and are reported to have begun organization of local Soviets.

To gain support from Polish and Ukrainian peasants, Soviet authorities were reported to have confiscated the estates of large Polish landowners as well as industrial enterprises and to be planning their continuance on the Soviet model.

Soviet military forces seized all oil wells and refineries in Southeastern Poland centering around Boryslaw, Drohobycz, and Bielsko for the immediate use of the Red Army.

The Vacuum Oil Company's refinery and wells near Bielsko—the major American-owned property—were said not to have been damaged.

Many Refineries Intact

The Polish Government-owned refinery near Drohobycz was reported bombed and destroyed, but between 15 and 20 other refineries were said to be undamaged.

Polish oil wells have produced between 500,000 and 600,000 tons of oil annually.

Advices reaching here said Soviet officials were making a sharp distinction between the Polish and Ukrainian populations, adding weight to the general belief that the Russians plan to maintain control in the south by utilizing Ukrainians.

Polish sources reported that the Rumanian Government had seized and at least temporarily sequestered 14 trucks and motorcars carrying approximately half of the refugee Polish Government's gold reserve, reputedly totaling $100,000,000.

Polish political leaders continued negotiating to reconstruct the Polish Government.

Warsaw in Ruins as Reports Indicate Resistance Weakens

BUDAPEST, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Polish Telegraph Agency yesterday published a dispatch under a Warsaw dateline which said the Polish command for defense of the city was "indicating that resistance had been abandoned."

The Warsaw radio station had given no hint of surrender but had substituted hymns for stirring military marches to intersperse accounts of the lingering hours of German siege.

In the last broadcast from Warsaw, at 3 p. m. yesterday, the announcer had said: "We will never give in while one of us is still alive."

The announcer told of more than 3,000 fatalities among the civilians and the failure of the city water supply.

At that moment, he said, German bombing planes were throwing incendiary bombs into the center of the city.

The announcer said: "They are systematically ruining the city, one district after another, so the Polish soldier would have nothing more to defend."

More than 100 heavy German siege guns were said to be pouring shells into the center of the city, a stream uninterrupted since Sept. 25. The announcer said: "There are more than 500 fires burning now. About all that is left to burn is now blazing."

All public buildings were described as afire or already damaged by flames.

"Warsaw," said the announcer, "is one big ruin." He went on to say that Warsaw's last 24 hours had been the most tragic of all "and still there seems more to come."

Then he shouted: "Here come more than 200 planes, blackening the sky. They are dropping heavy bombs onto already ruined buildings in the center of the city.

"There is hardly a street in which it is possible to walk" because of high-piled wreckage, he said, adding that food reserves were almost exhausted and "we all are tightening our belts to resist."

"We Poles have an unalterable faith that ultimate deliverance will come for our city."

The messages to the London and Paris ambassadors were described as an "S O S."

"Attacks such as you outside cannot possibly imagine in your wildest thoughts are going on against us."

The announcer said: "Warsaw by night is a sea of flames which illuminate the ruins of one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The bombed and burning city fights ceaselessly on and will continue to fight, showing the entire world that Germans are unable to destroy Polish honor."

Lloyd George Sees Crucial Issue In Polish Collapse

LONDON (AP)—Mr. David Lloyd George wrote Polish Ambassador Count Edward Raczynski Sept. 27 that "it would be an act of criminal folly to place the Russian advance into Poland in the same category as that of the Germans."

"The Russian armies," said Mr. Lloyd George, "marched into territories which are not Polish and which were forcibly annexed by Poland after the Great War. . . ."

He added that "without Russian support I knew it was impossible to implement" Britain's guarantees to Poland and "as the result of the collapse of Poland we are confronted with a new situation with which we shall probably have to deal before the end of the week."

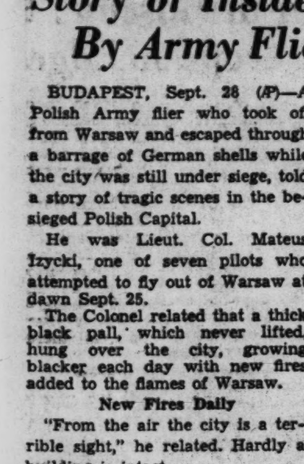
Mr. Lloyd George, who was Prime Minister during the World War, got into a controversy with Count Raczynski over an article he had written criticizing the Polish Government. He had asserted that Poland was "entirely unprepared for war."

Count Raczynski retorted that Mr. Lloyd George was responsible for "some of the strategically indefensible frontiers of Poland."

C. I. O. Union Walkout Closes Cudahy Plant

KANSAS CITY, Kan. (AP)—Congress of Industrial Organization union employees of the Cudahy Packing Company walked out Sept. 28, closing down the large plant. Police estimated 500 strikers gathered in front of the company's gate.

Members of the American Federation of Labor union said they were eager to go to work and may ask Governor Payne Ratner to declare martial law in the area. The company recently refused the C. I. O. request for a consent election to declare it the bargaining agent for the workers.



KATE SMITH SAYS:

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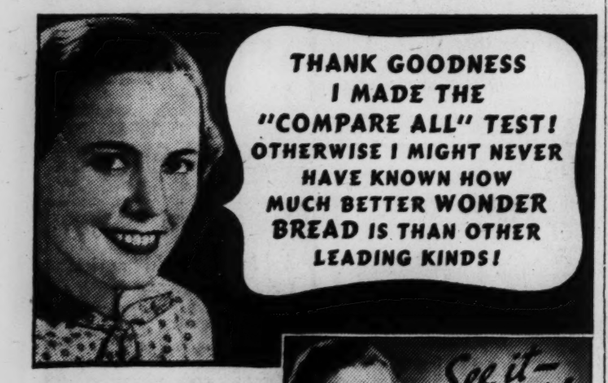
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And, finally, taste Wonder Bread. Let it linger in your mouth so you get every bit of its delicious goodness. The slo-baking process is one reason for Wonder Bread's marvelous flavor. Always ask for Slo-Baked Wonder Bread from now on.

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COLUMBIA NETWORK—MON. thru FRI.
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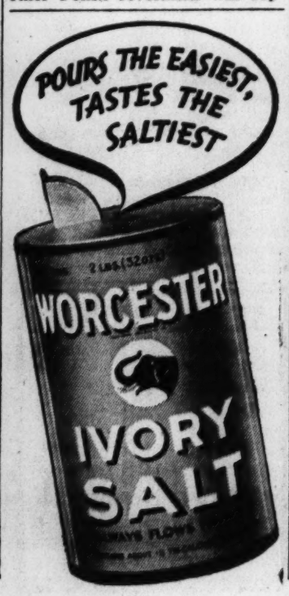

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CUT CORN . . . BOX (12-oz.) 21¢
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Insist on BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Guaranteed to satisfy, or MONEY BACK!
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'Purge' of Reds in France Speeded

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 28—Formal suppression of the Communist Party through police visits and searches of its central local headquarters proceeded without incident yesterday.

The move meets general public approval except among some Socialists like former Premier Léon Blum, who, while most strongly condemning the Communist attitude toward Joseph Stalin's pact with Germany and the invasion of Poland, believe suppression of the Party unjustified by any real danger from its continued existence.

Labor Anti-Communist

The heavy hand of censorship incidentally fell on M. Blum today, his leading article in the newspaper Populaire being completely eliminated.

Censorship also stopped publication of a protest which 54 Communist Deputies in the Chamber signed against suppression of the Party.

Rising anti-Communist feeling in Labor circles finds expression in the resolutions of the General Confederation of Labor and the various trade unions refusing to co-operate further with Communists.

The Government viewpoint in justification of the suppression of the Party is accurately reflected in the following comment in Le Temps:

"The Communist Party, French section of the Third International, has always been in a state of permanent conspiracy against the free regime in France. Perhaps its illegal activity has been tolerated too long under cover of fictitious legality. But it is evident the maintenance of such a fiction in time of war under the present circumstances became a national peril. The Communist Party showed what it really is, an enemy within. The first duty of a country at war is to defeat the enemy camped on its own soil.

The Communist Party in the last election in 1936 was the third strongest in the country, but the probabilities are that its strength would be greatly reduced if an election was held today, because it attracted much support by its militant anti-Fascist propaganda which is now completely discredited in the eyes of the vast majority of French people by the developments of the last few weeks.

Communist newspapers were suppressed on the eve of the outbreak of war, but the veteran Communist leader, Senator Marcel Cachin, recently endeavored to defend the Soviet invasion of Poland on the ground that the occupied regions were ethnically Ukrainian and White Russian and were saved from German occupation.

Senator Cachin also professed full Communist loyalty for France.

M. Blum reported Senator Cachin apparently defended the impossible thesis that one act of theft and violence justified another, and he recalled that Adolf Hitler also invoked self-determination as the excuse for his acts of aggression.

Problems of Status

Two problems arising from the dissolution of the Party are the status of the Communist Deputies and that of Communist Mayors and members of municipal councils. The Government cannot legally expel the Deputies from the Chamber but that body may take such action on its own initiative.

It is certainly unthinkable that the Communist Deputies, who have proved themselves uncritical and obedient followers of a foreign Government and whose attitude toward the war is far from friendly will be permitted to sit on parliamentary commissions where military and diplomatic secrets are discussed. Their participation in the work of the Chamber, if permitted to continue at all, will be purely formal.

It is also expected that the prefects will use their powers to dissolve Communist municipal councils and appoint temporary commissions if these councils show a tendency to sabotage war measures.

Some French observers believe dissolution of the Communist Party will have a constructive effect in raising French prestige in conservative countries like Spain, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Japan, which have not yet taken sides in the war, and which hitherto have been inundated by German propaganda representing France as a "Red" country because Communists participated in the Popular Front ruling France for some time after 1936.

German Red Leader Freed From Prison?

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 28

An unofficial but trustworthy source said last night that Ernst Thälmann, former Communist leader in Germany, and twice a candidate for President, had been released from prison as a result of the new-found German-Soviet Russian co-operation. Numbers of Communists were said to be released from concentration camps.

Likewise, placards and books attacking Communism have been removed from public view.

Thälmann was arrested March 3, 1933, slightly more than a month after Adolf Hitler, whom he bitterly opposed, became Chancellor. No formal charges were ever placed against him.

Poison Trial Conviction

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Emedio Muscelli, defendant in Philadelphia's poison-ring trials, was convicted Sept. 27 of first degree murder, with a recommendation of life imprisonment.

A Wordy Saga of the Sea: Who Sunk What—and Where

Results of the North Sea "battleship" battle—Germany claiming success and British claiming "no hits"—remained obscured in a war of words today.

These are some of the conflicting pictures of the attack of about 20 German bombers upon the British Squadron:

Britain: 'Nothing Much'

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—An authoritative British account of the North sea battle Sept. 26 between 20 German warplanes and ships of the British home fleet disclosed today that the warships were attacked while they were shielding a damaged British submarine.

"Enemy bombers were able to take advantage of low-lying clouds to dive over the battleships," the account related. "Other airplanes flew at a height of about 12,000 feet to take advantage of a break in the clouds to deliver an attack on our cruisers.

"So effective, however, was the defense put up by the British squadron, that the German planes found it impossible to find a target."

The first attack, this account said, was a dive-bombing aimed at a British aircraft carrier, one of the vessels escorting the crippled submarine home.

When the low-flying planes first dived through the clouds toward the aircraft carrier, the account said, they were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

Then the planes from 12,000 feet altitude attacked the cruisers. The account continued:

"British high-angle guns forced them to abandon the attack after shooting down two of their planes and damaging another badly.

"The Admiral in charge regarded the attack as 'nothing very much' and did not bother to report the action until after a German radio communiqué claimed a British aircraft carrier had been destroyed and several hits had been scored on one battleship."

Germany: 'Successful'

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—A Berlin communiqué yesterday said the Nazi Air Force had "successfully attacked" several British warships in the North Sea and that "besides one airplane carrier, which has been destroyed, several severe hits were scored on one battleship. Our airplanes sustained no losses."

Britain: 'No Hits'

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—"No British ship was hit and no British casualties were incurred," Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons yesterday in reply to inquiries regarding the North Sea naval engagement Sept. 26.

Furthermore, Mr. Churchill declared that "one German flying boat was shot down and another reported badly damaged."

Germany: 'Three Hits'

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—A Berlin "counter statement" on the much-disputed naval engagement in the North Sea Sept. 26, declared that a heavy bomb had struck the British aircraft carrier and two lighter bombs had struck the battleship.

Britain: Absolutely No

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—"The statement made by the First Sea Lord (Winston Churchill) is literally and absolutely correct, and there is no truth whatever in the German counter statement," the British Ministry of Information said late yesterday, reiterating the British version of the North Sea naval engagement.

Germany: Positively Yes

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—German naval circles yesterday expressed elation over the report that German power diving planes had "destroyed" an unnamed British airplane carrier in the middle of the North Sea and had damaged a battleship.

London: Hail the Victors

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The British Press today hailed the outcome of the North Sea air-naval battle as a crushing blow to Nazi hopes of crippling the British fleet from the air.

Germany: Hail the Victors

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP)—A German Supreme Command communiqué issued early today upheld Germany's statement on the North Sea naval battle, declaring that "of the heavy British naval force which were attacked the day before, one airplane carrier was hit by one 500-kilo (1,100-pound) bomb and one battleship was hit at the prow and amidships by two 250-kilo bombs."

Germany: 'Where Is It'?

BERLIN, Sept. 28 (AP) — German radio stations today broadcast a hint that Britain's newest aircraft carrier, the Ark Royal, was the vessel which the German High Command asserted was "destroyed" by Nazi aircraft Tuesday in a raid on British naval units in the North Sea.

"An airplane carrier of the most modern construction sustained a square hit of the heaviest caliber in Tuesday's raid" the radiocast declared.

"A tremendous explosion was the result. Where is the Ark Royal?"

[The 22,000-ton Ark Royal, which carries a normal complement of 60 planes, was completed Nov. 16, 1938, at a cost of about $12,000,000.]

British Labor: A Voice in Industry

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 28—The efforts of British labor to obtain an authoritative voice in helping to direct wartime industry are fast gathering momentum.

Simultaneously with the first meeting of the Ministry of Supply's Council of Ten—on which Labor as yet is unrepresented — Socialist Party leaders gathered in force to discuss the new situation occasioned by the important conference at 10 Downing Street on Sept. 25 when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain called Major Clement R. Attlee and Arthur Greenwood, Labor Party leaders, into consultation with Ernest Brown, Minister of Labor, and Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress is also meeting to consider the report of the Downing Street conference in the light of demands for changes in the Ministry of Supply and reforms in the general industrial organization.

Early Accord Seen

Mr. Chamberlain's prompt action in bringing the Ministers and Labor leaders together following the sharp opposition and criticism in Parliament and the press of the way the Government is prosecuting the campaign on the home front, is regarded here as an indication of a coming accord between the Government and Labor.

Labor is pressing for an immediate large scale expansion of the munitions system and for direct worker-employer representation in the council chambers of wartime industry. The National Council of Labor and the General Council of Trades Unions are understood to be considering plans for national liaison committees composed of workers and representatives of employers to assist the Government Departments, and for a 'Parliament of Industry' which has been proposed by the confederation of Employers Organizations.

The main point in the present criticism of the Government is the fact that the trade unions have been ignored in setting up the National Supply Council. Labor holds that in this Department of British effort its co-operation should be particularly welcome.

Labor States Its View

"We believe that in all big problems which will have to be solved in the future labor must be in on the ground floor," Mr. Greenwood stated recently in the House of Commons, adding "the Trade Union movement is in no mood to be regarded as the poor relation of industry. It claims equality in the direction of policy, as well as in administration, with Employers and with the State Departments concerned."

At present no provision has been made for contact between the Ministry of Supply and the unions. Relations between the two simply do not exist. Yet it is pointed out in relation to the general supply question in peacetime, the Government has for some years conducted affairs on the principle of continual co-operation between the Departments and unions.

Until recently unions, while exercising the right to criticize, have maintained that the initiative in proposing means of contact should come from the Government. This seems to have laid the unions open to the charge that their opposition to destructive rather than constructive, since they have not put forward any concrete proposals. In consequence it is now anticipated that Labor's demands will be formulated more precisely.

Some Gains Recorded

One signpost on the way to equality for labor in the wartime industrial administration is provided by the control of men in the Employment Bill. In its original form, this bill gave the Minister of Labor almost dictatorial powers to regulate the flow of labor. As amended it provides for a joint committee of workers and employers to consider the draft of any order made by the Minister under the bill.

The employment situation is causing some concern at present. The latest figures show a reduction of 76,000 in the total of jobless men but an increase of 175,000 jobless women. The Government declares that this is only a temporary recession caused by the switch from a peace to a wartime economy, and reiterates its firm conviction that there will soon be no unemployment of fit persons. On the other hand there is a big problem now in what is called "hidden unemployment," meaning "the increase in jobless blackcoated workers, who do not come under the Government insurance scheme and so do not appear in the Government statistics. The increase in "hidden unemployment" has been caused by the fall in general trade. In addition to the temporary wartime dislocation, such trades as sport, entertainment, hotels, and restaurants have been hard hit by legislation covering air raid precautions such as the blackout and the cinema curfew.

Export Trade Is Key

There is little doubt here, however, that in view of the war production problem, unemployment as a whole should solve itself as the Government believes, provided that the export trade holds up. The importance of the prosperous export trade, especially in wartime, has recently been stressed by the British Institute of Export, which demands Government intervention in the form of subsidies or control to stabilize the cost of raw materials.

"Unless very urgent action is taken," the Institute declares, "We are in danger of losing our vital connection in overseas countries." In reply to a question in the House of Commons on this subject the President of the Board of Trade declared that the Government has "under constant consideration means that may be necessary to secure fulfillment of the policy of utilizing to the fullest extent the country's exporting capacity"

Canada Maps Plans For Food Production

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Sept. 28

Plans for placing Canada's food production on a wartime basis to meet both the immediate and future needs of the Allies and the people of Canada were further discussed here yesterday at a conference of Dominion and Provincial Agricultural officials.

The Agricultural Supplies Committee, composed of heads of the several divisions in the Dominion Agricultural Department, met Provincial Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Agriculture and other Dominion Agricultural officials in a round-table conference aimed at a general exchange of views which would be helpful in formulating policy.

Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner warned that what might be necessary now in connection with food production might not be what would be required at some later date, since conditions might change rapidly as the war proceeded.

Neutral Shipping Raided

By the Associated Press

Raids on neutral shipping continued today with reports that 3,378-ton Swedish freighter Nyland, with a crew of 29 aboard, was sunk off the Feiesten Lighthouse near the Norwegian coast.

The crew of the Nyland, picked up from lifeboats off the Norwegian coast, asserted their ship had been halted by a submarine early today and sunk seven hours later.

The Nyland, with a cargo of iron ore for Antwerp, had tied up here for a week, but put out late last night.

Members of her crew said she was halted at 1:15 a. m. but was not sunk until 8:15.

It was reported that the boat, whose home port was Gothenburg, was torpedoed. Norwegian torpedo boats went to the rescue of the crew, which took to lifeboats. It was not reported whether there were any casualties.

The captain of a Finnish ship reported in Frederikshavn, Denmark, today that he was stopped three times during the night by warships whose nationality he said he was forbidden to disclose. The first warship hailed him, he said, the second fired a blank shot, and the third a live shell. He said his ship's papers were examined in each case.

Another report of neutral shipping being held up was contained in a news report in the Copenhagen newspaper Berlingske Tidende, which reported the Swedish ship Kronprinsessan Margareta was stopped by two German torpedo boats a few hours before she arrived at Gothenburg and was forced to give up 11 British sailors rescued when the trawler Caldew was torpedoed in the North Sea.

The Ministry of Information announced that 255,000 tons of contraband, chiefly iron ore and petroleum products, had been seized since the beginning of the war, including more than 70,000 tons taken during the week ended yesterday.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons that the $20,000,000 German liner Bremen, unreported since sailing from New York Aug. 30, was "believed to be in a North Russian port." Earlier the Bremen had been reported to have reached Murmansk, Soviet Arctic port.

American Gives France $20,000 for Defense

PARIS (AP)—Premier Daladier announced Sept. 27 an American who asked to remain anonymous had given $20,000 to the French National Defense Fund.

Britain Takes Prisoners

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP) — The Ministry of Information announced today that further German prisoners arrived at an internment camp in a northern industrial area.

The captives were described as "U-boat prisoners."

(Prime Minister Neville Chamberlin on Sept. 15 told the House of Commons prisoners had been taken in British successes against German submarines; Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, on Tuesday said that additional German submarine men had been captured.)

"Most of them wore civilian dress," the Ministry said, "although a few had retained their naval trousers and boots.

"They looked fit, but a trifle haggard. The average age was about 23 and they carried oddments of personal belongings in cardboard boxes and when questioned by officers stood smartly to attention."

French Seize Contraband

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP) — The French Navy has announced that during the first three weeks of the war the French fleet had seized more than 100,000 tons of contraband.

Unidentified Submarine Sinks Soviet Vessel Off Estonia

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP)—The official Soviet agency, Tass, today reported that the captain of the 967-ton Soviet steamer Pioner radioed that an unknown submarine had forced him to run onto the rocks of Vigrund Bank while trying to enter Narva Bay.

The Bay is on Estonia's northern coast.

MOSCOW, Sept. 28 (AP) — The Soviet Government tonight announced the sinking of the 4,000-ton Russian freighter Metallist off the coast of Estonia by an unidentified submarine.

The official announcement of the sinking came as the Soviet press published sharp attacks on Estonia for its handling of the submarine problem, accusing the small Baltic nation of providing naval bases for foreign powers.

Escape of an interned Polish submarine from Tallinn Harbor last week also drew severe criticism. A communiqué issued by the Soviet Government on Sept. 26 said Estonia's explanation of the incident had been "unsatisfactory." It went on to say that "one can arrive at the conclusion that some unknown submarines have a secret base somewhere near the Estonian coast."

The Government's announcement of the sinking of the Mettalist said the attack occurred near Narva Bay, on the northern coast of Estonia. Soviet patrol ships were said to have rescued 19 of her crew of 24.

[The Russian announcement described the freighter as a vessel of 4,000 tons, but the only ship of that name listed in Lloyd's Register is a Russian freighter built in 1929, of 968 tons.]

Meanwhile from Helsingfors, it was reported that several Russian warships were sighted today making what appeared to be a search of the Estonian coast.

Russian sources here said the Soviet fleet was ready for battle.

In other quarters the belief was expressed that the ships might be searching for the unidentified submarine which Moscow yesterday accused of torpedoing the Metallist.

Hitler Greets U-Boat

WILHELMSHAVEN, Germany, Sept. 28 (AP) — Reichsfürer Hitler visited this North Sea naval base today to congratulate submarine crews returning from cruises in "enemy waters."

Announcement of the Führer's visit said he came to laud the submarine flotilla for a "successful trip" abroad.

Grand Admiral Erich Räder, Commander-in-Chief of the German Navy, accompanied Herr Hitler.

The Führer thanked officers and men personally and later at an informal gathering had members of submarine crews tell him of their experiences.

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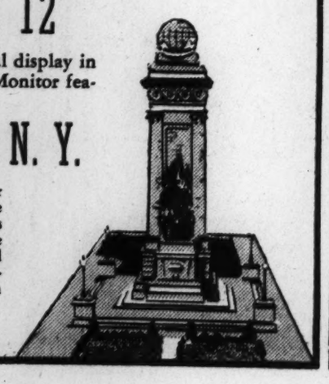

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Los Angeles Harbor Links Success to Panama Canal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Celebrations of the silver anniversary of the Panama Canal are finding loud echoes here in Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, whose front-rank position among the world's ports stems directly from the completion of the intercoastal short-cut.

Local businessmen who have raised the modern port out of a mud-flat are continuing their exploitation of the Panama Canal, claiming that no other community has shown its appreciation to a greater extent. Already trade through this gateway to the Pacific Southwest has increased 12 times in the 25 years, but trends, regardless of war developments, indicate trade increases of several hundred per cent in the future.

Panama Canal Real Start

The local harbor dates from that day in 1805 when the Leila Bird out of Boston stood idling at anchor chains off Point Firmin while Indians sloshed through the surf to load hides and tallow for the inaugural return trip of a merchantman around the Horn.

But if the present importance of the roadstead off a naturally barren coast was hinted at one that day in 1805, certainly the assurance of the arrival of today's importance came with the opening of the Panama Canal 25 years ago.

The Leila Bird had brought sugar, cloth, and other household goods to barter; today as a front-rank port, the modern supernumeraries are busy checking bills of lading as diverse as that of any major port. For the fiscal period just ended, tonnage totaling 16,300,000 and valued at almost $1,000,000,000 passed over the harbor's docks.

Just what part the Canal has played in the development of this port may be indicated by the records showing that in 1912 gross tonnage was only 2,450,000.

A recent survey by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce revealed that this harbor was unique in 1933—its value of foreign commerce did not fall below the 1921 level, and its tonnage did not drop below the 1925 level. This was contrary to the national trend.

Growth of Foreign Commerce

The survey, based on the same figures used for all federal river and harbor improvements, shows that since 1921, foreign commerce through here has expanded 10 times by value and nearly eight times by tonnage. The increases have raised the local harbor from a minor role to a dominant position in Pacific shipping—it now handles approximately one-third by value and more than 40 per cent by tonnage, of the total waterborne foreign commerce to all ports along the western coast.

In serving some 809 world ports directly, the trade has shown an increase in the average value per ton of local foreign commerce, resulting in a greater return from exports in 1937 than in 1929, although actually fewer tons of cargo were exported in 1937.

In sum, this port literally is fulfilling the words of Theodore Roosevelt in support of the Panama Canal:

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RIGHT: Buttons all the way down the front on a well cut, tailored dress. Sea gull grey, moss rose, green, airway blue. 16 to 42. 25.00

Second Floor

Wonders of Research: Thumping Steel Tests

Turbine blades submitted to mechanical blows in trial of their strength; High pressure in gears.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Physicists of the Westinghouse Company speak of their research laboratory out on the fringe of Pittsburgh as the "Torture Chamber," not because it is torture to work in the place, but because so many electrical devices or parts are put on punishment racks and "tested to destruction" there. Latest of the agony makers is a machine that packs a 2,600-pound wallop that only the strongest steel blades for use in steam turbines can survive.

It subjects test parts to a concentrated pummeling designed to weed out blades that are faulty. Sturdy parts can take as many as 10,000,000 pummelings, sufficient to guarantee them long life in practical service. T. F. Hengstenberg has rigged up the testing device, which is really nothing but a motor-driven flywheel that simulates the force of steam rushing against blades in a turbine. At the same time, the test piece is immersed in a steam bath within an electric furnace at a temperature of 850 degrees Fahrenheit, identical to that within a turbine where steel parts glow a cherry red.

Westinghouse

T. F. Hengstenberg
Adjusts the "punching power" of machine for testing steel blades of turbines. Gauge records force of blows

Experiment Turns Useful

Why bother to study pressures of 500,000 pounds per square inch, pressures commonest deep beneath the earth's surface? is a question we are likely to ask when told of Dr. P. W. Bridgman's work at Harvard or Dr. Thomas C. Poulter's studies at Armour Institute, Chicago.

The question is well taken, and the answer would have been "merely for scientific information" a year ago. But now it develops that high pressures actually do exist above the earth's surface and not exclusively in laboratories, where red hot ice and oil as hard as a diamond result from hefty squeezes.

In the October Scientific American, Dr. Poulter discloses details of the story he told to a few reporters several months ago, of how pressures of a few hundred thousand pounds are occasionally produced in the hypoid gears of automobiles, in roller or ball bearings, under the wheel of a glass cutter, or when a high-powered rifle bullet strikes something solid. These are, of course, limited to a small surface and are of short duration; but they do occur, and they give commercial interest to the studies.

Meteorites Ahead

Earth is due for another of its periodic bombardments from space, when on Oct. 9 and 10 meteorites, or shooting stars, are scheduled to appear. On those nights, the earth is expected to pass through the path of the Giacobini-Zinner comet. On Oct. 9, 1933, what is believed to have been the most spectacular shower in modern times took place.

Thin Is Thick

A device so sensitive that it will indicate differences of thickness between fingerprints on a piece of smooth glass, has been developed by J. A. Sams of General Electric. Known as a surface indicator, it is used to determine the smoothness of metal or painted surfaces and indicates minute variations far beyond the range of the human eye. By its application, the surfaces of bearings or other moving parts of motors and the like, subject to wear, may be tested and their smoothness or "anti-friction" abilities indicated.

Welcome to Fancies

A new type of club has been formed in Utica, N. Y., dedicated to the task of investigating all ideas of inventors submitted to them. That means the future Thomas Edisons and Luther Burbanks will have a few attentive ears before their ideas reach fruition. The little band, according to Science and Discovery, calls itself the "Why Notters." No innovation or theory will be tossed into the discard without careful consideration, they say. "No matter how crazy it sounds," says Peter J. Imhoff, President, "any idea will be entertained until proven impossible. We're out to rescue the dreamers and help separate the finds from the phoneys." Right now the club is delving into the subtle subject of telepathy and repeating the Duke University experiments.

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Disks Priced Down to Meet Quick Market

Popular music today suffers the fate of quick blossoming to overnight success and then rapid obsolescence. The radio, in particular, gets hold of a new song, marshals its forces of crooners and orchestras to "put it over" to American listeners—with such success that the life of a real "smash hit" is now estimated to be about three months.

All these mediums of course cause a tremendous turnover in popular music. Composers who used to write possibly half a dozen songs which would achieve popularity in the course of a year, now may write six or seven for picture-stage production or for general consumption several times a year.

The short life of popular music no doubt causes the general public to wonder whether it is worth while to lay out money either for sheet music or for recordings. This may have caused the record companies to consider a faster turnover by means of lowered prices, so that the music would appeal while it is still fresh.

There have been cheaper disks than the familiar 75-cent group. Victor has its less expensive Bluebird label, Columbia had its Vocalion and Master labels, while Decca began business on the very correct assumption that there would be a considerable market for a lower-priced article.

But now Columbia has decided to throw all its eggs, as far as popular product goes, into one basket. It has started a 50-cent Red Label series, and it has drawn its best bands into that classification. Henceforth such band leaders as Duke Ellington, Gene Krupa, Benny Goodman (enticed away from another label), Eddy Duchin, Jack Teagarden, Harry James, Kay Kyser and Horace Heidt will record their best efforts for this line.

The Brunswick label resumes its older classical interests and henceforth it will appear in the standard classics, as a move to meet recent Victor entrance into that field. The Vocalion label will apparently be devoted to the race, cowboy, and hill billy fields, which are sectionally popular or have a considerable trade in the coin-operated machines.

In the first crop of Columbia Red Labels, Kay Kyser leads the "smoothie" field by a nice coupling of "Day in—Day Out" and "Put That Down in Writing"; Horace Heidt is not far behind in renditions of "Tomorrow Night" and "Shadows"; Benny Goodman trails with easy though indifferent versions of "Comes Love," from "Yokel Boy" and "Rendezvous Time in Paree," from "The Streets of Paris"; Harry James's trumpet is well heard in "Vol Vistu Gally Star," one of those "Bei Mir" offshoots, with an indigo "It's Funny to Everyone But Me."

Eddy Duchin is in old style, back-beat piano and all, in Columbia Red Labels' "What Is This Thing Called Love?" and "I Must Have One More Kiss Kiss Kiss," comedy in the nursery style.

In the pitter and jump division there was quite a dust storm in the crop of "oldies" issued by other bands in the new Columbia series. Duke Ellington, in old-time style, is heard in "Doin' the Voom Voom" and "I'm Checkin' Out"; Gene Krupa gave Stephen Foster's "My Old Kentucky Home" fairly gentle treatment and "Old Black Joe" sounded as though he had been given the "hotfoot"; Teddy Wilson, former pianist of the Goodman trio, does plenty of good keyboard work in "Early Session Hop" and "Lady of Mystery"; Jack Teagarden is good in "Aunt Hagar's Children Blues" and provides a fine trombone chorus in "I Swung the Election"; Benny Goodman is better in easy jamming versions of "There'll Be Some Changes Made" and "Jumpin' at the Woodside."

In the Decca list, Bing Crosby is heard in typical versions of "A Man and His Dream" and "Go Fly a Kite" on one disk; he does a double, "An Apple for the Teacher," with Connie Boswell, and a solo, "Still the Bluebird Sings," on another disk, all from the picture "The Star Maker," in which he played.

Bob Crosby's Orchestra does straightforward Dixieland versions of "Oh You Crazy Moon" and "Go Fly a Kite," while Bert Shefter's Orchestra does highly individual arrangements of Mr. Shefter's "A Toast to Mr. Paganini's Ghost" and "Wig Wag."

European Releases

Orchestral

Beethoven: Fifth Symphony in E. Minor, Op. 67, played by the NBC Orchestra of America under Arturo Toscanini. H. M. V. 4 disks. To anyone who already has the Weingartner or Furtwangler recordings of this work, we would say "Stick to what you have." This recording is not too good, and, unless one is a perfervid Toscanini enthusiast, one may legitimately disagree with his reading in places. The slow movement is good.

Handel: Concerto in G Minor for Organ and Orchestra (arr. Reiffert); 2nd movement, Allegro, and 4th Andante, by Alfred Sittard, organist, and the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra under Leopold Ludwig. This Decca-Polydor disk is good value and one wishes the whole concerto had been given.

Mascagni: Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Leoncavallo: Intermezzo from "Balacci," played by the Sachsische Staatskapelle under M. Bohin. H. M. V. Actually the "Balacci" is the Prologue from Pagliacci put into Intermezzo form, and both pieces are very delightful music.

Meyerbeer: "Le Prophete" Coronation March, and Chabrier: "Marche Joyeuse," by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Constant Lambert. H. M. V. record. These two works, like the two Intermezzi, are very well done, and cheap at 4s.

Weber: Overture to "Oberon," by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. H. M. V. record. Well done and a pleasant emory of Germany in other days.

Decca has produced a delightful series of favorite Viennese waltzes in an album of five disks—**"Spring, Beautiful Spring" and "Lysistrata"; "My Hero" and "The Waltz Dream"; "The Dollar Princess" and "Luna"; "Vienna, City of My Dreams," and "Danube Waves"; "Over the Waves" and "The Blue Danube,"** ten first-class waltzes by different orchestras for 12s. 6d.

Chamber and Instrumental Music

Tchaikovsky: Quartet in D major, Op. 11—Andante Cantabile, by the New Hungarian String Quartet. H. M. V. record. This beautiful movement has been much recorded, but never better than in the disk under review, and on one of the cheaper disks too.

Lekeu: Sonata in G major for Violin and Piano, played by Henry Koch and Charles van Lancker. Decca-Polydor record. We reviewed recently this Belgian composer's "Adagio for Strings," a most charming work. There is not the same delicate appeal in this sonata as in the Adagio but it is well played, though the recording lacks brilliance.

John Ireland: Trio No. 3 in E Major for Violin Cello and Piano, played by the Grinke Trio. Three Decca disks. This work, first performed in 1937, is dedicated to William Walton. The music will make its appeal to lovers of chamber music and as one critic has written, "they will enjoy the frank, easy progress of the work." The recording is excellent.

Mozart: Sonata in D Major (K 311), played by Jacqueline Blancard, pianist. Decca-Polydor 10-inch record. This has been recorded before but is now deleted from the list. Not an exciting performance.

Vocal

Wagner: Lohengrin, Act 3, sung by Tiana Lamnitz soprano, and Torsten Ralf, tenor, in German with the Berlin State Opera Orchestra under M. Seidler-Winkler. H. M. V. disk. These two singers are in the top opera class, and the beautiful love song, "Das Susse Lied verhallt" could hardly be better rendered.

Webster Booth sings **"The Faery Song" from Rutland Boughton's "The Immortal Hour,"** and **"The English Rose" from German's "Merrie England."** H. M. V 10-inch record. He is excellent in both.

The London Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor is discontinuing these reviews "for the duration of the war."

Christmas Gifts Already Delivered In Canada's North

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia (CP)—Back from a 10,600-mile voyage to Canada's far-northern settlements, members of the Dominion's Eastern Arctic Patrol reached Halifax Sept. 2, after the yearly trip to the polar and sub-polar areas.

The party that set out from Montreal July 8 aboard the Nascopie had conducted research explorations in the Northland and brought supplies and mail to the few thousands of its isolated population.

Canada's Eskimo population is increasing steadily, Maj. D. L. McKeand said. "Everywhere we went among them, happy faced, vigorous children formed a considerable portion of the population."

For the Canadians scattered through the North, the Nascopie brought up a cargo ranging from coal and lumber to baby nursing bottles. Christmas gifts formed a big Part of its freight, for many of the ports of call will be visited by no other ship until long after next Dec. 25.

The number of parcels, letters, and newspapers totaled more than 22,000. Much of this, though, was philatelic, with stamp collectors accounting for 16,000 letters—more than the total of last year's mail.

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WPA Head Cautions That War Won't End U. S. Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 — A study of the war's effect on American jobs has convinced Col. Francis C. Harrington, Works Projects Commissioner, that the present unemployment load of 10,000,000 may be reduced next summer to 7,500,000, but no less.

Those who are looking to the war in Europe to erase the jobless problem in America — and along with it, WPA—will look in vain, he predicted in a radio address delivered here last night.

"The more we rely on war business to help us, the more serious will be the economic dislocation in this country when that war business suddenly stops," he warned.

The WPA chief indicated he would fight any Congressional attempts to curtail WPA on the basis of hope that war abroad will bring economic recovery in the United States. He pointed out that present reductions in WPA were mapped on the basis of an expected employment pickup that has not yet taken place. Since Jan. 1, WPA rolls have been reduced by 1,300,000, but "relatively few," he said, have succeeded in getting private jobs.

"Right now, in addition to the approximately 2,000,000 WPA workers, there are almost 8,000,000 unemployed workers available to private industry," he declared.

Colonel Harrington said he thought some people, in figuring wartime business gains, tend to confuse the two periods of the last war. In the first part when the United States was a neutral, he said, this country's economy suffered severe dislocations, in spite of large war-sales on credit.

"Most people," he added, "forget that the period when we had little unemployment in the United States was after this nation had entered the war as a belligerent, and had set about mobilizing and training an army of some 4,000,000 men, and had given practically unlimited credit to our allies for their war purchases here.

"At the outbreak of the last war," he continued, "there was an actual shortage of agricultural commodities in most parts of the world. Today, the opposite is the case—there is a world surplus rather than a shortage of agricultural surplus."

Colonel Harrington reiterated the WPA's intention of shifting its workers into private jobs whenever such jobs are offered at decent rates of pay.

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The Home Forum

An Evidence Of Music

I SUPPOSE that one of the most delightful things in life is the occasional discovery of those moments when the intangible things suddenly become solid. I have just been through such a moment. It came upon me in my native place, London. Here I am, back again, after months of wandering, as a lecturer on the speaking of poetry, about the universities of England.

Meanwhile, during this summer thus spent in the habit of a medieval scholar, a miniature Erasmus or Oliver Goldsmith, I have had at the back of my mind a nostalgia for the lost cottage in Essex. I have known that, when my wanderings should be over, there would be no alternative but to return to the chambers in the Inn amongst London's lawyers, within sound of the Bells of St. Clements, of orange and lemon fame.

But, also, there was hope. I had promised myself and my companion that, when I was free to look about, I would go with her up and down the counties, searching among the bylanes for a ruin, or a bit of waste ground at an orchard-end, or the outskirts of a farm; no matter where, so long as it faced and sloped gently toward the warming south and was protected from the north by higher ground. Such a spot, we agreed, would be a happy offset to our warm, ancient rooms in the Inn where once John Donne swaggered his youth away in song, and where Ben Jonson worked as a bricklayer on the gateway through which we walk every day to buy our groceries and salads and occasionally a book.

* * *

But in England, today, bits of ground are not so easy to come by. And every ruined cottage, mill, oast, and stable within a fifty-mile radius of London has been snatched by the house agents, prettified, and advertised at enormous prices intended to catch sophisticated amateurs of the pseudo-rustic life. We are still looking for something of mud and straw, or a few pippin-colored bricks and a rusted stone or two, snuggling down amongst some spent, gnarled apple trees which have no fruiting value, but nevertheless are creatures of an odd beauty, with their warped limbs and their season-daubed bark. You know the kind of place I have in mind: a moss-haunted spot, habited by finches and the more disreputable small birds; probably cursed with a wasp's nest, and a bit of boggy grass in one corner where sharp sedges grow, and cuckoo-flowers, and bullfrogs grumble in April.

We have now been looking for that place during several weeks of the late summer, coming back at night disappointed, but with our skin crinkling with sun-heat, our eyes lit with air, our clothes pollen-dusty. How deep, sepulchral, devastatingly lonely, London is at night to one thus returning. Every street lamp seems to be at the bottom of a pool of airless solitude. The City of Dreadful Night, imagined by that neglected poet James Thomson, friend of the lugubrious philosopher Charles Bradlaugh, is about us in very fact. The lamps of his imagination are these lamps.

* * *

And now, suddenly, the lamps have gone out. Something has happened in Europe. Hitler, whose odd ideas and doings I once discussed at length with the village wheelwright in Essex, has become even more emphatically a disturber of the peace, and the brotherhood of democratic nations have been forced to take steps to persuade him to moderate his international conduct. This has necessitated a reorganization of our national habits. The whole economic and social life of our people has, in a few days, been changed to a more urgent motive. We none of us like it; but, for the task in hand, it is imperative.

Such swift disciplines, with the dangers they are intended to encounter, are not always for our immediate happiness. But, even so, happiness can suddenly be discovered in them. This is what I found, and this is how I saw music in the London slums. It was this way.

Having been troubled about the welfare of an old friend, an ancient lady living alone, I went down to the suburbs to find out what she intended to do during the great evacuation which the Government deemed to be necessary. I found her concerned only because the gas-meter man had called and suggested that latterly she had not been consuming enough gas. She refused to consider any larger matter, and betrayed no sign of worry.

* * *

On my way back, I had to pass through the slums of Walworth; a sordid district which in the days of Robert Browning had been rural, with an annual fair, and lamps hung in the trees for the young poet to marvel at.

On this day, however, there came pouring from the back streets into the main Walworth Road a ceaseless stream of little ones, perhaps with potential poets among them. Certainly, from their happy faces, they were already looking on celestial things. I have never seen such excitement in human eyes. Most of these children had just spent the school holidays in the local parks and in the alleys around their dwellings. Now they were suddenly to be taken to a paradise of fields and woods, for an indefinite time. Their school teachers, and a thousand voluntary helpers, shepherded them. And round them, like the morain edging a moving glacier, glided their mothers and elder sisters; sad, anxious women, parted for the first time from their children; wondering what it all meant; where they were being taken; when they might see them again.

* * *

But the gentleness of it all! I saw the children with their home-made knapsacks on their backs; their name-tabs and labels sewed to their clothes; their little suitcases and handbags swinging bravely as they strode along in groups of fifty or sixty with their teachers trotting round them like trusty sheep dogs. And the friendliness of it all, as this Pied Piper flight came sweeping out of the alleys and lost places, the dark spots of our civilization. The cleanliness, too; the washed, peaky faces that had lacked sunlight for too long; the threadbare clothes so carefully mended over and patched and washed. They came hand in hand, some of them singing and shouting; all of them chattering with a suppressed emotion like that of bees moving house. The joy of it, the fidelity and surprise, the little, casual acts of kindness between the children, the way in which they tried to help the teachers to bear the load of responsibility. This is what I call music made visible; the music of humanity; of sweet human nature facing the consequences of its own blindness and folly.

RICHARD CHURCH

The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph from Les Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris

"INTERIOR OF A KITCHEN": *A Painting by Martin Drölling*

MARTIN DRÖLLING was an Alsatian, born in 1752 in the village of Oberbergheim near Colmar. With the exception of a few lessons in art when quite young from an obscure painter who taught in a neighboring town, he formed himself without any teacher by studying the pictures of the Dutch masters.

During the lifetime of Drölling, his works, a number of which recall the style of Greuze, were very popular, and many of them, representing interiors and familiar subjects of general interest, were lithographed and engraved.

The Louvre has several of Drölling's paintings, among them this "Interior of a Kitchen," which was painted in 1815 and exhibited at the Salon of 1817. Like the Dutch masters whom he studied, he has given great care to the details of his picture.

Courtesy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW ONE APPRECIATES courtesy! It may be expressed in one's opening of a door, in a smiling "Thank you," in the gracious doing of a commonplace duty, or in listening with interest to another's views. Courtesy includes deference and respectfulness. Yet, is there not something more than deference and respect involved in genuine courtesy? Indeed there is. It is love for mankind. Henry Drummond has spoken of courtesy as "love in little things."

If one truly loves, does he not express that love in even his least contact with others—in thoughtfulness for others, in deeds of kindness, in little helpful acts, all of which constitute what we are pleased to call courtesy?

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her "Miscellaneous Writings," says (p. 250): "Love is not something put upon a shelf, to be taken down on rare occasions with sugar-tongs and laid on a rose-leaf. It make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results." And she also says, "As a human quality, the glorious significance of affection is more than words: it is the tender, unselfish deed done in secret; the silent, ceaseless prayer; the self-forgetful heart that overflows."

The Apostle Peter admonished thus (I Peter 3:8, 9): "Be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous: not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but contrariwise blessing."

The dictionary defines "courtesy," in part, as "an act of kindness, or favor performed with politeness." But what, then, is the source of inherent kindliness and considerateness? Their origin can best be explained by the revelation, in Christian Science, of the nature of the real man.

The real man is not the mortal, so-called man, who may or may not be kind. The man of God's creating is His own image and likeness, as stated in Genesis. And since God is Love, man is the forever expression of Love; hence love and kindness are inherent qualities of the real man.

But one may ask, Why do some persons appear to express much of love, while others seem almost devoid of it, and at times may be even discourteous and disagreeable? May not the logical explanation be that some are allowing man's true being as Love's reflection to find expression through their thinking and living; while others may have their thoughts so filled with a false sense of evil as real that love and goodness are not manifested through their thinking or living?

True courtesy expresses love. And loving consideration expressed to another arouses a kindred response from that one. The writer witnessed an example of this in a crowded streetcar one evening. Two women were standing in the aisle when a seat was vacated. The one who was obviously a worker made no attempt to take the seat, evidently expecting the other to do so. But instead, noting the telltale bag of the domestic servant, the other asked, "Have you been working all day?" To which there was a meek, "Yes, ma'am." "Then you take the seat," was the response. Soon the other was also seated, and when the worker arose to leave the car, she bestowed a most gracious and appreciative smile upon her courteous benefactor.

Is not the test of true culture, which must include courtesy, found in the respect with which one treats others?

All of God's children express equally His infinite love. Hence God loves all, and forever expresses through men His universal goodness and love. All men are in reality the children of God, subject to His love and care. When this is comprehended, one is enabled to look through and beyond the false sense of personality, differences in social standing, education, and race, and to see and love the man of God's creation.

Such a one will always be found manifesting loving thoughtfulness, consideration, and kindliness to all, even in the least of human affairs—in that expression of true culture which is known as courtesy. And need we add that he who includes all in his bestowal of courtesy has glimpsed the love which characterizes the real man, who reflects and expresses God, divine, impartial Love?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Lake of Flamingos

SUDDENLY, AS HE GOT NEARER, he realised that the whole lake was bordered with flamingos, hundreds of thousands of them standing all round its margin in a wide pink border.

As he came nearer they raised their heads, which had been sunk beneath the surface where they were feeding, turned their long serpentine necks towards him and began to wade out into deeper water. There seemed to be two kinds, one rather bigger and paler in colour than the other. Here and there birds, apparently decapitated, paddled about with their heads under the water, but most seemed to feed standing on their long legs in the shallows.

As he came still nearer, they rose in clouds, their heads looking oddly heavy for their sinuous necks, their long legs trailing out behind them; pale pink when they stood with their wings closed, they now flashed into red as their pinions opened; red, bordered heavily with black. . . .

They were so numerous that at times they darkened the sky, throwing great patches of shade, like the shadow of a cloud, over the water as they circled in continually changing formations. Hundreds would sweep together, wheel in an enormous flock and break up again, patterning the sky as they manoeuvred. Near him some hippopotami, which had been lying in the mud with only the curved tops of their backs, their eyes, and nostrils showing, reared up and plunged away. — From "The Turning Wheels," by STUART CLOETE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Conceit

The seacoast dweller has the notion
That standing wheat looks like the ocean.

But I am prairie-bred. The sea
Looks like a field of wheat to me.

MARY ZIRKLE

Alpine Ascent

THE NEXT MORNING we started before sunrise to make the ascent of Monte Rosa. I confess to disliking very much to be called in the dark at three in the morning, when your courage is at the lowest, and you say to yourself what a fool you are to have agreed to any such idiotic performance. You shiver in your thin clothes in the cold dining-room, where you are served with a hunk of tough bread and bad coffee by candlelight, and you don't care whether school keeps or not.

You stumble up the first slopes, by the uncertain light of a lantern held by the guide, who seems to be in an unnecessary hurry. . . . Then suddenly—"Oh, grand and glorious feeling"—you see the guide put down the lantern, and you see the daylight gradually spread, and one peak after another touched with rose, and then over the brow of the rise ahead suddenly pops the sun, and all your woes are forgotten, your legs seem to regain strength, and you feel like shouting aloud in your joy, only you want all your breath to keep up with the guide who is stalking ahead.

The reason for starting so early is to get on the snow or the glacier before the rays of the sun begin to melt it. The sun is surprisingly hot in the rarefied atmosphere of those heights, and it is necessary to wear goggles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, which, as you climb, is brought nearer to the eyes than in ordinary winter walks over the snowfields. On this particular morning we had quite a climb up to the shoulder overlooking the Gorner Glacier and then down to the glacier itself. . . .

After crossing the glacier, we stopped for a little at the rocks at the foot of Monte Rosa for some refreshment, and then began the toilsome ascent over snowfields toward the summit. . . . Some Germans had already started when we got there, but were going slowly and we passed them before long, as my companion was always anxious to see how quickly we could do a thing and was bent on making a record every time; which seemed to me unnecessary, but I was not to be outdone.

We got to the top long before the Germans and sat on the rounded summit enjoying that wonderful view. The day was perfect and very clear after the storm, and we were surrounded by those towering peaks clothed in fresh-fallen snow, dazzling in its brightness —the Breithorn, the Lyskamm, the Moine, and close at hand the Matterhorn raising its great bulk into the blue heavens. A little farther off were the Dent Blanche, the beautiful Weisshorn, and other peaks, and far down at the end of the valley rose the Bernese Oberland, with the Jungfrau lifting itself above the rest. Then far to the south we could just see Mont Blanc slightly yellow in the haze. We sat there a long time entranced. — From "Random Memories," by ERNEST WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Turn of Summer

Almost indelicate, the changeling hues
That burn superb along the meadow-run,
And fill the marshlands with their journeying . . .
Almost the harvest is too dearly won
That holds a gaze forever furrow-deep—
Let him note how the cobwebs scintillate
When dawn leans on the grassblades; have him find
The geese, the gentians . . . Spring will come too late
If down the field a man must bend and lift
Nor ever pause, to mark a season's drift.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

Höflichkeit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE SEHR MAN DOCH Höflichkeit schätzt! Sie kann schon zum Ausdruck gebracht werden, wenn man jemand eine Tür öffnet, oder indem man sich freundlich bedankt, ferner durch gefällige und willige Erfüllung einer Alltagsaufgabe oder durch teilnehmendes Anhören der Ansichten eines andern. Höflichkeit schließt Achtung und Ehrerbietung in sich. Schließt aber echte Höflichkeit nicht etwas mehr als Achtung und Ehrerbietung in sich? Doch, nämlich Liebe zur Menschheit. Henry Drummond hat von Höflichkeit als „Liebe in Kleinigkeiten" gesprochen.

Wenn einer wahrhaft liebt, bringt er dann diese Liebe selbst bei seiner geringsten Berührung mit anderen nicht durch Rücksichtnahme, durch Gefälligkeiten, durch kleine Hilfeleistungen—lauter Dinge, die wir gern Höflichkeiten nennen—zum Ausdruck?

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt in ihrem Buch „Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 250): „Liebe ist nicht etwas, was man auf ein Brett gelegt hat, um es bei seltenen Anlässen mit der Zuckerzange herunterzunehmen und auf ein Rosenblatt zu legen. Ich stelle hohe Forderungen an die Liebe, fordere tätige Zeugen, sie zu beweisen, und edle Opfer und erhabene Leistungen als ihre Ergebnisse". Und sie schreibt auch: „Die herrliche Bedeutung der Liebe als menschliche Eigenschaft ist mehr als Worte: sie ist die im Verborgenen vollbrachte liebreiche, selbstlose Tat, das stille, unaufhörliche Gebet, das selbstvergessene Herz, das überfließt".

Der Apostel Petrus ermahnt uns (1. Petr. 3, 8. 9): „Seid allesamt gleichgesinnt, mitleidig, brüderlich, barmherzig, freundlich. Vergeltet nicht Böses mit Bösem oder Scheltwort mit Scheltwort, sondern dagegen segnet".

Das Wörterbuch erklärt „Höflichkeit" als „freundliches Handeln" oder eine mit Artigkeit erwiesene Gunst". Aber was ist dann die Quelle angeborener Freundlichkeit und Rücksichtnahme? Ihr Ursprung kann am besten durch die in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gegebene Enthüllung des Wesens des wirklichen Menschen erklärt werden.

Der wirkliche Mensch ist nicht der sterbliche, sogenannte Mensch, der freundlich oder nicht freundlich sein kann. Der Mensch der Schöpfung Gottes ist nach dem 1. Buch Mose Gottes eigenes Bild und Gleichnis. Und da Gott die Liebe ist, ist der Mensch der ewige Ausdruck der Liebe. Daher sind Liebe und Freundlichkeit dem wirklichen Menschen innewohnende Eigenschaften.

Aber man kann fragen: Warum scheinen manche Menschen viel Liebe auszudrücken, während andere fast lieblos zu sein scheinen und manchmal sogar unhöflich und widerwärtig sein können? Läßt sich dies logisch nicht so erklären, daß manche des Menschen wahres Sein als Widerspiegelung der Liebe durch ihr Denken und Leben zum Ausdruck kommen lassen, während andere ihr Denken so mit einem falschen Sinn des Bösen als wirklich belastet haben können, daß Liebe und Güte durch ihr Denken und Leben nicht bekundet werden?

Wahre Höflichkeit drückt Liebe aus. Und die liebevolle Rücksicht auf einen andern ruft in diesem eine ähnliche Erwiderung hervor. Der Verfasser dieses Aufsatzes war eines Abends in einem überfüllten Straßenbahnwagen Zeuge eines Beispiels dafür. Zwei Frauen standen im Gang, als ein Sitzplatz frei wurde. Die eine, offenbar eine Arbeiterin, machte keinen Versuch, ihn einzunehmen, da sie anscheinend erwartete, daß die andere es tun würde. Aber statt dessen fragte diese: „Haben Sie den ganzen Tag gearbeitet"? da sie sie an der Tasche als Hausangestellte erkannte. Ein bescheidenes „Ja" war die Antwort, worauf sie erwiderte: „Dann setzen Sie sich". Bald wurde auch für sie ein Sitzplatz frei,, und als sich die Arbeiterin zum Gehen erhob, würdigte sie ihre höfliche Wohltäterin eines sehr freundlichen und dankbaren Blicks.

Ist der Prüfstein wahrer Kultur, die Höflichkeit in sich schließen muß, nicht in der Achtung zu finden, mit der man andere behandelt?

Alle Kinder Gottes drücken Seine unendliche Liebe in gleichem Maße aus. Daher liebt Gott alle, und Er drückt Seine allumfassende Güte und Liebe ewig durch die Menschen aus. In Wirklichkeit sind alle Menschen die Kinder Gottes und erfreuen sich Seiner Liebe und Fürsorge. Wenn einer dies versteht, kann er durch den falschen Sinn der Persönlichkeit, der Standes-, Bildungs- und Rassenunterschiede hindurch und darüber hinausblicken und den Menschen der Schöpfung Gottes sehen und lieben.

Man wird immer finden, daß ein solcher selbst in den geringfügigsten menschlichen Angelegenheiten allen gegenüber liebevolle Aufmerksamkeit, Rücksichtnahme und Freundlichkeit bekundet und dadurch wahre Kultur ausdrückt, die wir Höflichkeit nennen. Und brauchen wir hinzuzufügen, daß einer, der gegen jedermann höflich ist, einen Schimmer von der Liebe erfaßt hat, die den wirklichen Menschen kennzeichnet, der Gott, die göttliche, unparteiische Liebe, widerspiegelt und ausdrückt?

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Freedom of Simplicity

FOR WEEKS WE SAW no canoes except those made of birchbark. The sun was our time clock in a country where it rose before five and did not sink until nearly eight. We wakened to the twitterings and early stirrings of birds in trees beside our tent. I took my morning dip while the first shafts of sunlight gilded the wind ripples of the water.

We were in the canoe by seven and did not stop until late afternoon shadows stretched far from shore. Supper was eaten and camp tasks finished before the last red glow lighted the pine trees in copper tones. . . .

Camp cooking edged over until it fell entirely in my province. Never having been a cook was a help. I had no technique or kitchen fetishes to be shocked by primitive methods. I expected poultry to arrive intact, with insides and feathers. I had not been spoiled by the nicely groomed fowl that market men deliver.

All the flutter of adaptation was saved me. I began with the simplest methods and I sometimes wondered if an oven could be controlled as easily as I moved the reflecting baker around the fire. And the thought of a rolling pin and a board as pie-making utensils lacked the appeal of an empty bottle and the bottom of a canoe.

Mostly I cooked by ear. It was a strange medley of lumber camp dishes modified by formulas from a cooking booklet, my impressions of how food ought to taste, and by the limitations of the grub sack. The products were often sporting events, an adventure for me, but much more so for Robert. Some still lie buried on the shores of distant Northern lakes.

Nomadic camping reduced life to essentials and gave us the freedom of simplicity. An insect-proof tent, a campfire, cooking kettles, plates, cups and cutlery were all we needed. A windfall, flat clean rocks or brown needle matting, were tables, chairs or couches; camping life should have touch with earth. Every night we had a fresh swept world to live in.

We evolved a camp-making system. Each had his tasks. At night these were completed, and the meal ready, a half hour after the canoe touched shore. Unless it were raining, the tent always went up last because under its waterproofed floor cloth was built the balsam bed. — From "Wilderness Wife," by KATHRENE PINKERTON. (New York: Carrick and Evans.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereo.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House: 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Katharinenstrasse 27, Halensee I.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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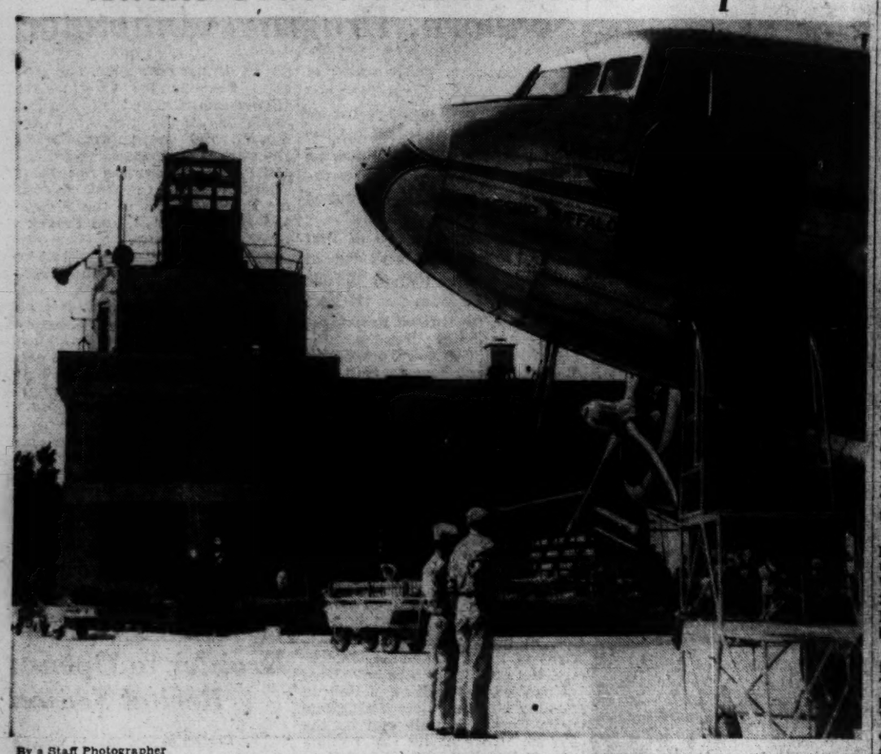
New England and Boston News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939

Awaits Orders at East Boston Airport



By a Staff Photographer

Flagship Buffalo of American Airlines

The plane is awaiting its load of mail, express and baggage. At right of Terminal Building may be seen new addition to waiting room to accommodate the increasing traffic.

Masons Close Sessions With Chain of Union

The 33rd degree is conferred on 96 prominent members of order in full ceremonial form.

Concluding the week-long business and degree sessions of the 127th annual meeting of the Supreme Council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the 33rd and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, with executive and general sessions at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today, the "Chain of Union" was formed and the Supreme Council closed.

Three active members of the Supreme Council were elected, Samuel Douglas Jackson, 33rd, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Frank Elmer Raschig, 33rd, Indianapolis, Ind.; McIlyar Hamilton Lichliter, 33rd, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Jackson was a captain of infantry in the World War, and Trial Judge Advocate, and is a past commander-in-chief of Fort Wayne Consistory. Mr. Raschig is editorial writer for the Indianapolis Star and is a past Thrice Potent Master of the Lodge of Perfection. Mr. Lichliter is pastor of the First Congregational Church of Columbus, Ohio. At one time he was connected with the Congregational Church at Newtonville, Mass.

Installed Members

Col. John H. Cowles, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States, crowned the three new active members following their election today. At a previous session of the Supreme Council, candidates were named to receive the 33rd degree at next year's session to be held at Columbus, Ohio.

Bill McKechnie, manager of the Cincinnati Reds baseball team, who had been elected to receive the 33rd at Boston last evening, when it was conferred in full ceremonial form on 96 prominent Masons, was unable to be in Boston because of crucial games in which his ball club is now engaged. He is said to be the first outstanding figure in the sports world to be thus honored, and will now be obliged to wait another year before receiving it.

The 96 who received the degree last evening—highest honor in Freemasonry, and conferred by the Supreme Council as a reward for outstanding service to the fraternity or to mankind, or for exemplary conduct.—came from all 15 states comprising the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction east of the Mississippi and north of the Mason-Dixon Line.

Received Degrees

Four were from Massachusetts—Edwin O. Childs of Newton, Mayor of that city; Joseph Earl Perry of Belmont, Grand Master of Masons of Massachusetts; Theodore R. Lockwood and Walter L. McCammon of Newton.

Others in New England, signally honored by receiving the degree, were:

From Maine—L. Kenneth Green, Auburn; Harry S. Grindall, Waterville; Donald S. Higgins, Bangor; Porter A. Roberts and Raymond B. Grant, both Portland; Harry L. Richards, Rockland.

From New Hampshire—Lester R. Hill, Nashua, and Joseph S. Otis, Concord.

From Vermont—Milton S. Czatt, Brattleboro; William H. Nichols, and John Spargo, both of Bennington; John E. Traill and Harrison A. Cook, both of Burlington.

From Connecticut — Frank E. Kay, Meriden, and Albert E. Austin, Old Greenwich.

From Rhode Island—Fred H. Barrows, Providence, and J. Arthur Clem, Cranston.

There are 41 active members in the Supreme Council, of which Melvin Maynard Johnson, of Brookline, is Sovereign Grand Commander.

Utility in a Picturesque Setting

By a Staff Photographer

Brookline's Water-Filled Balloon

A view of the picturesque setting of Brookline's novel water tower on Single Tree Hill. Inset: Walter B. Bushway, Superintendent of the Brookline Water Works, who was in charge of construction.

Peace Declared In Hands Of Women of U. S.

Club Federation leader tells N. E. conference to think, talk, demand U. S. keep out of war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 28—"If women think, talk, and demand peace we can have it with our millions of votes we did not have during the last war," declares Mrs. LaFell Dickinson, Second Vice-President of the largest women's organization in the world—the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Dickinson, who lives in Keene, N. H., was honored at a banquet last night at the opening of the thirtieth annual three-day New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs.

No action of the conference is expected on the question of revision of the Neutrality Act. There is so much difference of opinion among the conference members that it is feared it would disrupt the unanimity which is one of the basic purposes of the gathering. All are united in the belief that this country must stay out of the war.

Cash and Carry

An interview with many of the 200 club leaders of the six states reveals a shift toward support of revision of the Neutrality Act to a cash and carry basis.

Characterizing the European war as "a foolish and unwarranted struggle," Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont told the conference that women of America have a tremendous part in saying whether we are in the war or out of it.

"I am not ready yet to say that we are inevitably to take part in such a foolish war. It is a ridiculous war. No one hates anyone. That is no kind of war. Women can be a great force in formulating public opinion against our getting into it."

The Governor did not mention the Neutrality Act in his address but in an interview he said, "Like a thrifty Vermonter I like the cash and carry clause of the proposed revision. But even that is losing its value as the 90-day payment extension is now being proposed by Congress. I believe the embargo should have been lifted last June. Now we would not be strictly neutral to change it."

Only One Business

"There will be only one business—Government—if we have war," warned Governor Aiken. "Businessmen who know the facts will join with the women in striving to keep us out of war. Government would assume complete control of all business and no one would make any money or have any democratic rights. They say it would be for an emergency period only, but I know businessmen are scared to death about it—and they should be."

The skeleton of the businessmen's hopes for war profits still hides in closets here as a result of the cold facts presented to them at the recent New England Council Conference. Many of the members of the New England Conference of State Federations are members of the Council.

Fascism was seen by Dorothy Canfield Fisher as an even more deadly foe than war in her address on "Women and Democracy."

"Fascism is eating at the roots of individual freedom and opportunity," she said. "It is not limited to any one government or any one continent. It is the spirit of barbarism and ruthless undermining of individual liberty."

Boston Airplane Traffic Records Big Rise in Year

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Legend has become fact as airline traffic in Boston, set up a year ago to do an emergency hurricane performance, continues in "regular performance" at levels equal to or above the "unprecedented" business of last year.

Air travel, it became readily apparent not more than eight hours after the wind and rain had ceased on Sept. 22, 1938, would be the only means of transport in and out of New England for some weeks to come. The railroads, highways, telephone and telegraph were undertaking a major repair job. Airports and planes were largely unaffected. Accordingly American Airlines geared up its facilities.

The first day, Sept. 22, some 31 flights were operated from Boston to New York, 21 sections more than the 10 regular schedules. A total of 499 passengers was carried that day while the month of September registered a record total of 6,679 passengers.

American Airlines' traffic men thought that would be a record that would take a long time to equal or break. They hoped that many of the first-time air passengers who had to fly by force of circumstances might try it again. Events plus the rapidly growing popularity of air travel have not only realized but even have exceeded their hopes.

Take Sept. 22 just passed as an example. On that day American carried 362 passengers during a normal day which happened to be Friday and the start of week-end traffic. That entailed operating 6 extra flights besides the 14 flights regularly scheduled. Regular business then amounted to virtually two-thirds of the hurricane business last year.

Already the traffic carried this month (counted and estimated) will exceed September, 1938, totals. Well over 7,000 pasengers are expected to be carried while last year the "amazing" total of 6,679 was registered. The hurricane caused a "startling" average of 165 passengers a day to be carried by the airways. This year during the same period the regular average of passengers carried is 237. In all, the line expects to carry something like 60,000 people between Boston and New York, approximately 18,000 more than last year.

Just to show how fast air line travel is growing the line expects to carry its two millionth passenger this month, the first air company to do so.

American Music Placed On Top by Koussevitzky

By Donald O. J. Messenger
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"That sounds like American music," is a remark that now, at last, can be made with good reason by students of orchestral art anywhere in the world, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky declared, as he made ready for the launching of his sixteenth Boston Symphony season.

Known for his encouragement of young American composers entering the symphonic field, Dr. Koussevitzky revealed that every year some 60 to 70 new scores are submitted to him from all parts of the country; and from these, after careful scrutiny, he selects three or four for first performance.

For years, he said, he was forced to return many of these manuscripts, after comparatively brief study, with such comments as: "Your score is very good, but I prefer Brahms"; for the compositions, though of considerable merit often, were frankly imitative of styles of European composers. But now he finds there is something "in the air and in the ground" which is finding its way into the music being written all over the country.

American techniques and forms of instrumentation are now becoming easily recognizable, the veteran conductor asserted.

Speaking of some of the musical idioms which are generally considered typically American, he noted that jazz has had even more influence on American music than has gypsy music on Hungarians. "But," he added, "how much it is America and how much it is Africa, that we cannot say, perhaps!"

The distinctive qualities of Russian music, he continued, spring from the spontaneous airs of peasants, singing at their work; but in America it is only the Negroes who work and sing together, originating melodies and rhythms that are closely connected with their living. Because of this they have given much to the new American music.

All the young American composers of symphonic music, he stated, are in the habit of attending "night restaurants to enjoy the jazz there," and they all are influenced by it.

Not long ago, going to one such restaurant in New York City with Aaron Copland, he observed seven Negroes in the orchestra. "It was not an orchestra," he recalled, "so much as a group of improvisers, like a Russian peasant group; such technique — extraordinary. After 10 minutes I say to Copland 'I am tired. I cannot listen more. It is too much exciting, too much noise.' But there was real life in it—it was not superficial—it comes from the ground."

Dr. Koussevitzky said that he frequently tunes in on the better swing orchestras on his radio, for the "wonderful performance at which I marvel. Those musicians, they have skill and technique which is remarkable—but it is not always good music!"

Turning to the subject of two free concerts to be given next week under the sponsorship of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Dr. Koussevitzky mentioned his programs, made up of works by Deems Taylor, John Alden Carpenter, Arthur Foote, George Gershwin, Howard Hanson, Roy Harris, William Schuman, Charles Ives, Louis Gruenberg, Randall Thompson and Henry Hadley. One of the composers, Mr. Schumann has written an "American Festival Overture" especially for the occasion.

Tax Evasion Charged in Court

Harold A. Leventhal of Newton Center, Mass., a lawyer who formerly served as an Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, was indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of wilfully attempting to evade payment of income taxes totaling $105,000.

The indictments, under which Mr. Leventhal faces a possible fine or prison term if found guilty, were returned before Judge George C. Sweeney in Federal District Court. Mr. Leventhal will be given a jury trial at which he will have an opportunity to present his side of the case.

The Federal jury returned two indictments against Mr. Leventhal, one alleging attempted tax evasion on his personal income in 1934-35-36, and the other charging attempted evasion on the 1935-36 taxes of Tremont Service, Inc., a money-lending organization which he allegedly owned.

The indictments asserted that Mr. Leventhal had paid total taxes of only $270.50 in these five counts, instead of taxes of $105,000 which the Government claimed was due.

Ansonia Students 'Strike' Against Earlier Classes

ANSONIA, Conn., Sept. 28 (AP)—Seven hundred Ansonia high school students staged a "strike" today outside the institution in protest against a change in schedule requiring them to report for classes 15 minutes earlier than formerly.

A grievance committee of 15 met with Superintendent John J. Stevens and Dr. Frank Alu, President of the Board of Education, and later the entire student body filed into the school auditorium for an address by Superintendent Stevens.

Upper class representatives told the Superintendent they wanted their activity periods eliminated so they could be dismissed an hour earlier, to which he replied that a "strike" was out of order and that regulation of the length of the class day was not within the province of the students themselves.

The pupils formerly reported at 8 a. m. and were dismissed at 2:10 p. m. Under the new ruling, they would come to classes at 7:45 and be dismissed at 1:55 p. m.

The change was explained by educational authorities as a means of letting other classes go home before dusk.

Talk on Birds Saturday

Carl Buchheister, Secretary of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, will entertain youthful ornithologists with tales of the ways of birds in the auditorium of the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, Saturday, Sept. 30, at 3 p. m.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and early Friday; slightly warmer tonight with lowest temperature in the middle or upper 50's; increasing cloudiness Friday afternoon and slightly warmer; Saturday showers and cooler; gentle variable to southerly winds.

Central New England on Saturday: Showers and cooler.

All New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness and warmer. Saturday showers and cooler.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds becoming southerly by Friday and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	50	Minneapolis	59	59
Chicago	55	51	New Orleans	74	74
Denver	55	83	New York	59	58
Helena	32	32	Norfolk	73	72
Kansas City	68	67	Philadelphia	61	59
Los Angeles	63	63	St. Louis	63	59
Miami	76	71	San Francisco	58	58
			Washington	59	59

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Sept. 28.
B—Minimum, Sept. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:11 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Friday, 11:28 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:33 p. m.

Byrd Will Sail Nov. 1 Without The Northland

Although the international situation has deprived him of one of the three vessels he was to command in the Antarctic, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd said today his Government-sponsored expedition will sail from Boston about Nov. 1.

The Coast Guard Cutter Northland has been withdrawn by the Government. This will necessitate a change in itinerary for the barkentine Bear and the North Star of the Interior Department, the Admiral said. Plans now route the Bear and the North Star to New Zealand, thence to Valparaiso to pick up equipment and personnel and then to the "East base" near Palmerland, in Antarctica, where the explorer and his party will endeavor to consolidate United States claims to areas at the South Pole.

Action Is Taken Toward Greeting Legion Next Year

Boston businessmen and city officials were preparing today—a full year ahead—to welcome an estimated 100,000 members of the American Legion and its Auxiliary next September on the occasion of its 22nd annual convention.

The big organization of more than 1,000,000 American war veterans voted yesterday at its 1939 conclave in Chicago to meet here in 1940. The Massachusetts City had been working for more than a year to bring this big convention to "The Hub."

Preliminary steps already have been taken to handle the task of housing, feeding, and entertaining such a vast number of visitors, officials pointed out today.

A convention committee has been incorporated, the sum of $27,050 raised and turned over to the Legion for use in convention preparations, and a tentative program worked out.

While the selection of Boston had been anticipated for nearly a year, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin made sure of it by personally appearing at the Chicago convention this week. It will be the second time the American Legion has met in Boston. The previous occasion was in 1930.

The large number of active Legionnaires in Boston was believed one reason for the selection of this city as the convention site. D. B. Stanbro, manager of the Statler Hotel, is a personal friend of Stephen F. Chadwick, retiring National Commander of the Legion. The two served in Siberia together at the close of the World War.

According to word from Chicago, the Mayor made a hit among the delegates by announcing Boston hotels had given him written agreements they would not raise prices for the convention. Not only the hotels, but restaurants, stores, theaters, motion picture houses, night clubs, and gasoline stations expect the four-day convention to bring them thousands of dollars of additional business.

Brookline Water Tower Combines Old and New

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline's tangerine-shaped water tower, embodying principles of engineering as old as Egypt but seldom used, is ready for public inspection on Single Tree Hill, just off the Worcester Turnpike, beginning Tuesday, Oct. 3. It's the first of its kind in the world and early tests have been watched with great interest by hydraulic engineers throughout North America.

Capable of holding some 1,600,000 gallons, it takes the place of a much smaller, typically shaped cylindrical tank which could not begin to supply sufficient pressure to reach hilltop homes in Brookline. It was built to serve the town for 25 years, but actually had to last 40.

Careful Study Made

The novel project was born about a year and a half ago when Superintendent of Works Walter B. Bushway met with the Brookline Water Board to study the problem involved. The studies resulted conclusively in favor of a spheroid type of tank, resembling the shape a rubber balloon filled with water would naturally assume resting on the ground. And when actual densitometer tests were conducted recently it developed that horizontal and vertical stresses were practically equal and that in all cases they were safely below design stresses.

The location of the tank on Single Tree Hill locates it at the highest point in town and in one of the best residential areas. Deed restriction on the property prohibited a structure above 375 feet in elevation. The top of the tank has been kept therefore at this height.

Landscaping Job

A successful job at making the structure inconspicuous was accomplished by surrounding it with huge evergreen trees, some of which are already 35 feet in height, and by applying a special gray paint. The color and gloss of the paint, together with the rounded shape of the tank make the structure blend with the sky where it shows above the trees.

Mr. Bushway, as Superintendent of the Brookline Water Works, was assisted in the project by Fay, Spofford and Thorndike of Boston as consultants. The actual design and construction was completed by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company. Olmstead Brothers of Brookline did the landscaping. The total cost including tank, landscaping, and gauge house came to $92,750.

Of special interest is the fact that the tank is welded throughout without a rivet or bolt anywhere. The rigid qualifications set up by the Town Water Board for welders required help to be called in from all over the country. Five weeks were spent examining some 200 applicants for jobs. Only nine qualified.

Governor Designates Church Loyalty Days

"Re-affirmation of our spiritual faith and loyalty to the religious institutions which are so essential to the stability of our civilization" is an "unfailing help" in times such as these, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said today in a statement urging participation in the nationwide observance of "Loyalty Days" on Sept. 30 and Oct. 1.

"I suggest," said the statement, "that in our chosen places of worship on those days we re-dedicate ourselves to a devout dependence on our Lord. . . . I am confident that in the end spiritual faith will triumph over any system of government, or any group of individuals, which seeks to make its followers desert their spiritual faith for a worship of the State."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Peabody Playhouse—
"The Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Featuring Frank Silvera. Revival presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Movies

Tremont—
"Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunn. Also "Dark Victory," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Brookline Village—
"Hell's Kitchen," featuring the "Dead End" Kids. 3:55, 6:55, 10. Also "Waterfront," with Gloria Dickson and Dennis Morgan. 2:05, 5:20, 8:25.

Exeter—
"Hotel for Women," featuring Elsa Maxwell and Ann Sothern. 3:20, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Timber Stampede," with George O'Brien. 2, 4:55, 7:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Return of the Frog." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Demon Barber of Fleet Street." 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:30, 9. Tomorrow: "Blondie Takes a Vacation," featuring Baby Dumpling and Dagwood. Also "Conspiracy." Stage: Josephine Huston, Lewis & Ames, Don Cummings.

Keith Memorial—
"Full Confession," with Victor McLaglen. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35. "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers. 10:00 a. m., 1:10, 4:05, 7:05, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," with Charles Laughton, Clark Gable and Franchot Tone. Also "Romance Road." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"The Rains Came," starring Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power and George Brent. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Stop Look and Love," with Jean Rogers and William Frawley. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Radio—Page 11

Scollay and Modern—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:10, 5, 9:20. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:25. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Quinn Family. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Torchy Plays With Dynamite." Also "The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins.

Fine Arts—
"Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "The Plow That Broke the Plains." 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.

South Station Theater—
"France's Maginot Line," Pete Smith's "Culinary Carving," "One Day Stand," "Breaking the News," "Pack Horse Trip," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern and Robert Young. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
Edward G. Robinson in "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Also "St. Louis Blues," 9:40 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Tomorrow: "Holiday," starring Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. Also "Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young.

State and Orpheum—
"The Women," featuring Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford and Rosalind Russell. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:40. State 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 6:10, 9:45. Also Boris Karloff in "The Man They Could Not Hang." Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 1:20, 4:55, 8:30. State: 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Fenway and Paramount—
Joel McCrea and Brenda Marshall in "Espionage Agent." Fenway: 2:10, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also "No Place to Go," featuring Fred Stone and Gloria Dickson. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:25, 8:55. Paramount 10:30 a. m., 1:05, 3:35, 6:10, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Unexpected Father," with Sandy and Mischa Auer. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," starring Spencer Tracy. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:15. Tomorrow: "The Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the "Dead End Kids." Also "The Starmaker," featuring Bing Crosby.

University—
Elisabeth Bergner in "Stolen Life." 3:05, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Blondie Takes a Vacation," with Penny Singleton. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"For Love or Money." 2, 5, 8:05. Also "Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy. 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Tomorrow: "Unexpected Father," featuring Mischa Auer and Sandy. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Bette Davis.

Normandie—
"Maisie," featuring Ann Sothern. Also Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in "Dodge City." Tomorrow: "They Gave Him a Gun," with Spencer Tracy. Also "Invitation to Happiness."

Other Events

Jordan Hall—
R. H. Markham, central European correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will speak on "The Meaning of the Struggle in Europe." Given under the auspices of the Employees Associated Clubs. 7:30. Half-hour of organ music by Ruth Barrett Arno, beginning at 7.

Harvard Observatory—
Free public lecture on the "History and Construction of Telescopes and Telescopic Observations of the Stars." Given under the auspices of the Amateur Telescope Makers of Boston. 60 Garden Street, Cambridge. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on A Survey of Glass by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

New Fluid Drive Oldsmobile Scraps Clutch and Its Pedal

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A hydraulic "fluid drive" system of transmission that does away completely with the clutch and clutch-pedal and requires only the use of the accelerator pedal, brake and steering wheel to control it under 99 per cent of all driving conditions was announced today by the Oldsmobile division of General Motors for its 1940 models.

Held by the Olds company to be a new adaptation of the principle of transmitting power from the engine to the rear wheels without conventional mechanical contacts, the new drive will be available on all three series of Oldsmobile cars. The system will be known as Hydra-Matic Drive and will be manufactured by a newly-created division of General Motors in a specially designed $3,000,000 plant in Detroit.

Company officials claim that the system gives to motorists all the flexibility of steam and electricity without the disadvantages causing those mediums of propulsion to be abandoned for individual transportation.

Can Start in High

Starting the car requires only four simple operations, turning the ignition key, stepping on the starter, moving the steering wheel lever from neutral into high and pressing the accelerator.

The car can be started from a standstill without any clutch operation and can be brought to a stop without disengaging the lever from high gear. It starts smoothly in high gear by simply stepping on the gas and can be placed in high gear in normal traffic without the shifting of gears.

Unskilled drivers will have no trouble stopping since the car can be driven in high at any speed without jerks or strains on the engine, and cannot be stalled in traffic at any speed.

The system consists of a liquid fly-wheel combined with so-called automatic transmission. The simplicity of operation and freedom from wear inherent in liquid fly-wheels have been common knowledge to automotive engineers for years, but not until the development of automatic transmissions have they found it possible to take full advantage of the liquid drive.

At Snail's Pace Uphill

Engineers say the most striking demonstration of Oldsmobile flexibility is afforded in hill climbing. It can be driven up a steep grade at a snail's pace, even stopped on the steepest hill without using the brake. Slight depressing of the accelerator will hold the car with power partially applied through the liquid flywheel. This is accomplished without injury or wear upon moving parts.

A simple comparison between the operation of the liquid fly-wheel and conventional clutching system is given by C. L. McCuen, General Manager of Oldsmobile, as follows:

"With the mechanical clutch, engine power is applied gradually to the transmission and rear wheels by increasing friction between two discs until they hold firmly. Slippage between these discs cushions the shock of applying the engine power and does it well or

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

George Abbott Opens His New York Season With 'See My Lawyer'

Teddy Hart Shines in Yarn About Clientless Barristers

By John D. Beaufort

New York, Sept. 28

"See My Lawyer," first 1939 model from the shops of the George Abbott Automatic Farce Production Company, was unveiled last evening, at the Biltmore Theater. Departing from his usual practice of overseeing every detail of assemblage personally, Mr. Abbott entrusted this play by Richard Maibaum and Harry Clork to Ezra Stone, a youthful veteran in the Abbott laboratories. Mr. Stone, it will be remembered, played the original Henry Aldrich in Mr. Abbott's "What a Life," a character which he has now transported to radio.

"See My Lawyer" is built, with a few variations, on the same general lines as were "Boy Meets Girl," "Three Men on a Horse," "Room Service," and to a lesser extent, "What a Life." It calls for the breathless passage across the stage of gags, quaint characters, and sure-fire situations. The steady fire was a little slow in getting started last night, but once under way, "See My Lawyer" sustains fairly evenly the required pell mell of activity, the string of shoe shine men, telephone men, drug store delivery boys, charging in and out, and the other etcetera of Abbottania.

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In rational compliance with the title, "See My Lawyer" passes in and out and back and forth in a lawyer's office. To fit the premises there are: a firm of three lawyers without a client; a space-renting shyster likewise without a client but with a notary public seal which comes in handy for much-needed lunch money on occasion; a secretary whose father has staked the law firm to rent, out of his earnings as a delicatessen store owner; the secretary's younger brother, a case of horn-rimmed adolescence. Into this hive of inactivity bounds a zany young millionaire given to the more fabulous whims. His latest is to fire his family lawyer and take on the three clientless attorneys at a fee of $25,000. From here on, the very matter which makes farce in the playing causes it to disintegrate in the telling. Suffice to say, that the mad young man abducts the secretary, causes the law firm a sleepless night before she is found, returns, pays off the three advocates and dances out with a "Hi-O, Silver" on his lips.

Well, you get the idea. So, to an admirable degree have Milton Berle, making his first appearance in a straight part, Mary Rolfe, Millard Mitchell, David Hoffman, Norman Tokar, Eddie George Hirose, Fleming Ward, and all those other people who knock, bang, or try to break down the office door with which Cirker and Robbins have adroitly divided their smart stage setting.

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So, especially, has Teddy Hart as Morris Schneerer, the sublime shyster. Teddy, bless his heart, possesses and uses to their most joyous advantage a stature, a look, and a voice—oh, that whistling, piping, whining; lisping, semi-registered voice! — which constitute a coincidence of the major comic properties of the age.

No play could be completely hopeless with Teddy Hart in it.

We weren't suggesting that "See My Lawyer" is by any means hopeless. It is inconsequential. It is, upon occasion, unnecessarily free with its profanity. It is not the best farce Mr. Abbott has ever produced. But it is, at least, a vigorous chortle in a sanguinary world. And it makes one glad to know that Mr. Abbott and his artisans are busy at their benches, their lathes, and their power drills, readying yet another model for the public.

Vandamm Studio

Katharine Cornell and John Williams

Vandamm Studio

Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore

Two scenes from S. N. Behrman's "No Time for Comedy," which Miss Cornell and the Playwrights Company will bring to the Wilbur Monday

Sanborn, Program Annotator

Pitts Sanborn, music editor of the New York World-Telegram and New York music critic of The Christian Science Monitor, has been appointed program annotator of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, succeeding the late Lawrence Gilman.

Mr. Sanborn, a native of Port Huron, Mich., was educated at the Browne and Nichols School, Cambridge, Mass., and at Harvard University. He entered newspaper work early and has been the musical editor of The New York Globe, The New York Evening Mail, and the New York Telegram, at present The New York World-Telegram. He has been New York musical correspondent of the Monitor since 1934.

He has been a contributor to many other periodicals and is the author of these books: "Vie de Bordeaux" (poems); "Prima Donna: A Novel of The Opera;" "Greek Night" (a novel of New York life), and "The Metropolitan Book of The Opera."

In addition to writing, he has been a frequent radio commentator, in particular for the broadcasts of the Philadelphia Orchestra. His artistic services have been recognized by the King of Italy in naming him Cavaliere dell'Ordino della Corona d'Italia and by the French Government in naming him Chévalier de la Légion d' Honneur.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society opens its ninety-eighth season at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening, Oct. 12, with John Barbirolli back for his third season as regular conductor. The program contains the Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini" of Berlioz; Symphony in C major, No. 34, of Mozart; the world première of Jaromir Weinberger's Variations and Fugue, "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree" (a work written for and dedicated to the Society and Mr. Barbirolli), and Franck's D minor Symphony.

This fall the orchestra will make its first extensive tour since 1928-29 in the course of which it will play in Boston's Symphony Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 1. Before coming to Boston the organization plays at Princeton on Oct. 28 and in Hartford Oct. 31. The tour proper begins on Nov. 20 in Scranton, followed on successive nights by concerts in Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Toledo, Kalamazoo, Chicago, Ann Arbor, Columbus, Dayton, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, and Utica. The conductor for all out-of-town engagements will be John Barbirolli. The regular subscription series in New York will resume on Dec. 7.

Mr. Barbirolli, who took out his first American citizenship papers in April, 1938, has been in this country for the last fortnight.

Kreisler to Open Recital Season

The Boston recital season will be opened on Oct. 18, in Symphony Hall, by Fritz Kreisler. His program includes the Concerto D major, No. 4, Mozart; Partita, B minor, Bach; "Poème," Chausson, and transcriptions by the violinist.

On Oct. 24 Harriette and Jules Wolffers will play the following piano and violin sonatas in Jordan Hall: Brahms, Sonata (G Major) Opus 78; Bloch, Sonata; Turina, Sonata No. 1 (D Major).

Thursday evening, Oct. 26, marks the Boston début of the two-piano recitalists, Celius Dougherty and Vincenz Ruzicka, whose program in Jordan Hall will feature the first local performance of the new Stravinsky Concerto for two pianos.

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 29, Lotte Lehmann will appear in Symphony Hall as the opening number of Aaron Richmond's Sunday afternoon series, which includes Sergei Rachmaninoff, Nathan Milstein, John Charles Thomas, and the Don Cossacks.

Jan Smeterlin, the Polish pianist, appears in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 31, as the opening number of the Piano Celebrity Series, which will bring Mischa Levitzki, Sergei Rachmaninoff, the duo-pianists, Luboshutz and Nemenoff, and Vladimir Horowitz.

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San Carlo Opera Coming

The San Carlo Opera Company will open a 10-days engagement at the Boston Opera House with a performance of "Aida" on the evening of Nov. 23. The company is now playing at the Center Theater, New York. It will inaugurate its thirtieth transcontinental tour with a fortnight in Chicago, an engagement that marks the fiftieth anniversary of the building of the Auditorium Theater that was the home of opera for half a century. The entire house for the first of the 13 operas that make up the Boston season has been taken over by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, Order Sons of Italy in America.

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Longy Concert

Selections by Hindemith, Schumann and Beethoven will be played Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, at the first of the Open House programs at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, which opens its twenty-fifth season this fall.

Plays as They Come and Go

A road tour for Clare Boothe's play, "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," has been almost decided upon, according to the New York Times, which mentions Boston and Oct. 16 as a tentative place and date for beginning the travels—if Brock Pemberton decides to go ahead with the plan.

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"Too Many Girls"

George Abbott, with "See My Lawyer" just launched on Broadway, is hurrying off tonight to New Haven to see the first performance of "Too Many Girls," his musical production which comes to the Shubert Theater in Boston Monday evening. Four performances will be given in New Haven. After two weeks in Boston the show goes into the Imperial Theater in New York.

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"Time of Your Life" Cast

Casting has been completed for "The Time of Your Life," William Saroyan's new play which opens at the Plymouth on Oct. 9 as the first play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society subscription season. Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon head the cast and among the supporting players are Len Doyle, Hortense Alden, Edward Andrews, Charles De Scheim, Martin Ritt, Curt Conway, Reginald Beane, Nene Vibber, Grover Burgess, Housley Stevens, Katherine Raht, William Bendix, John O'Malley, Michelette Burani, Randolph Wade, Evelyn Geller, Mary Cheffey, Dorothy Francis, Charles Henderson, Will Lee, Peter Leeds, Micha Ginner, Ross Bagdasarian, Richard Benedict and Loren Gage.

Robert Lewis is directing and Boris Aronson has designed the settings and costumes. Background music is by Lehman Engel. The production is under the supervision of Theresa Helburn, Lawrence Langner, and Mr. Dowling. From Boston, "The Time of Your Life" will go into the Booth Theater in New York.

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'Address Unknown'

Sam Byrd has bought the stage rights to "Address Unknown," by David Sentner and Elliott Taylor. Mr. Taylor is the husband of Kressmann Taylor upon whose short story the play is based. Rehearsals are scheduled to begin soon. "Address Unknown" may reach Broadway before Mr. Byrd's "John Henry," depending upon how long the latter production remains on the road.

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Reviving Howard Play

On Oct. 2 Leonard Sillman continues his New York Drama Festival with "They Knew What They Wanted," for which the late Sydney Howard won the Pulitzer Prize of 1924-25. Robert Ross is staging the second in the series of revivals at the Empire, and the cast includes Douglass Montgomery, June Walker, Giuseppe Sterni, and Charles E. Kennedy. Now drawing to a close is a revival of R. C. Sherriff's "Journey's End," with Colin Keith-Johnston playing once more the role of Captain Stanhope.

Wide World Studio

Richard Rodgers and Lorenz Hart

Their new musical show, "Too Many Girls," produced by George Abbott comes to the Shubert Monday evening.

Exhibition of Americana

By Dorothy Adlow

An assortment of pictures pertaining to American life of the last century is being shown at the gallery of Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street. There are oils and prints.

Mr. Childs does not aim to isolate objects of art and impart to them some rarefied significance. He picks up items of Americana because of their revelation of the activities and folkways of an era. If incidently they possess some trait of beauty that engages the eye, so much the better. The pictures shown relate to the American scene and the American people. They are the manifestation of a broader range of interest and they reflect the energy of Americans as they were occupied with building cities, enlarging frontiers, and cultivating trade. Amidst the hustle and bustle there was occasionally time to pause and idle, or better still, to pause and reflect.

The way Americans felt about sport and play is disclosed in these pictures; their love of nature is reflected in the landscapes; their tenderer feelings sympathetically recorded in sentimental scenes. True, influences had drifted to America from across the sea; but painters, once they had absorbed foreign ideas to capacity, relied upon native talent developed through practice and encouragement. From the point of view of the academician many of the pictures are faulty and illiterate, yet many are impressive for the humanity they show, or for the exact information they provide about an epoch which has passed.

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We must remember that the painters lived in a republic, that there was no pageantry and ceremoniousness in political or public affairs to depict, that there was no group artistic awareness. The class that had encouraged artists abroad was disappearing. In America the only comparable class, political grandees and growing industrial magnates were not too well tutored in the visual arts. Portraits they did demand. We know the repertory of American portraiture of this period. Mr. Childs shows a few, one of which is of special interest. It is executed in crayon by Charles F. de St. Memin, a Frenchman who came to the United States to paint luminaries. There are two companion portraits painted by Gilbert Stuart's daughter, Jane, after likenesses made by her father of George Washington and Thomas Jefferson. She has been recognized as an artist in her own right.

The pictures of the West appear somewhat romantic to our eyes, and yet if we were to portray in pigment what has been related in words, there would have a devastating repertory. By Charles Russell, Montana cowboy and painter of western life, there is a picture, "Buffalo Hunt." A landscape by J. Francis Murphy shows the Barbizon influence so welcome to Americans. There is a view of Boston Harbor by Marshall Johnson, showing a bark about to pull anchor. Many pictures illustrate the development of American shipping. Sailing vessels make handsomer pictures than modern steamers. Mr. Childs puts knowledge and enthusiasm into discovery of marine and ship pictures. He has no equal hereabouts in this branch of collecting.

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There are further some genre pictures representing everyday scenes. Americans had a special preference for such themes and there remains consequently a sizeable repertory which shows the people at their daily jobs and the popular forms of funmaking. What they lacked in imaginative fire they put into literal gesture and textural likeness.

There is a charming little woodland scene by Eastman Johnson in which a lad is seen helping a lassie to a draught of water from a brook, conveying the liquid in a cupped green leaf. Eastman Johnson will be heard more of in the forthcoming years for he is due for a revival like that to which Winslow Homer has been subjected in the past 10 years. A "Winter Landscape" by Durrie reveals the more expressive qualities of American landscape painting.

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Greason at Andover

An exhibition of wash drawings and oils portraying the Boston Symphony Orchestra is now on exhibition in the Addison Gallery of American Art at Andover. Many of these pictures were shown last spring at Symphony Hall. At Andover there are added a number of sketches made by Donald Greason at the Berkshire Festival last summer.

Mr. Greason has continued to work upon this special subject. Practice and repetition has sharpened his skill in portraying the musical instruments, the peculiar gestures of the players, and the individual eccentricities. He has already found the characteristic bearing of the men of the first desks, and we can recognize them at any angle he chooses. Mr. Koussevitzky is recorded in innumerable attitudes, the better ones showing his tension and concentration while conducting.

We still find Mr. Greason at his best in the sketches, most versatile in abbreviated jottings, a sort of succinct pictorial note-taking. The fluid line is decisive not erratic; its function is enhanced by a telling gray wash. Somehow these sketches are far more definitive in statement than the paintings which are more meticulously executed. Mr. Greason seems less audacious with oils, less capable of finding the precise gradations and contrasts which express his idea. Is it that he still thinks in terms of black and white, or perhaps that he still performs in terms of line rather than mass?

Distorted Art Counted Out

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28 (AP)—Distorted figures and "screw-ball" still-lifes apparently stand little chance of becoming prize winners in this year's Carnegie International Art Exhibit.

That at least appeared the sentiment of four judges today as they set about the task of selecting the best of 348 paintings gathered from all parts of the world.

Eugene Speicher of New York, serving for the third time on an international jury, observed:

"All obvious distortion sloughs off sooner or later and we come back to something that has real merit. Distortion sometimes has a place, but distortion for distortion's sake is done by mediocre painters and will not stand the test of time."

Gerald Brockhurst, conservative British painter who recently completed a portrait of the Duchess of Windsor, said:

"I'm a believer in modern art if it follows the tradition of Cezanne and Renoir, but I'm not interested in the 'wild painters.' I think they are pulling the public's leg."

Hipolito Hidalgo de Caviedes, Spanish artist, declared that "I'm most critical of my own painting. I'm a little too old to be an extreme modernist; too young for the old team. I believe in the modern trend."

"Who's going to say what's sane in art?" asked Edward Hopper, the other American juror from New York. "There's always a conservative reaction after a radical movement. I look for personality and individuality in a painting."

The jury's decisions will be announced Oct. 19.

Barry's 'Holiday' Coming to Trans-Lux

Starting Friday the Trans-Lux will be showing "Holiday" with Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn. The film was directed by George Cuker and is based on the play by Philip Barry. Others in the cast are Lew Ayers, Edward Everett Horton, Binnie Barnes, Jean Dixon, and Doris Nolan.

The co-feature will be "Man's Castle," which stars Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young. The cast includes Glenda Farrell, Marjorie Rambeau, Arthur Hohl, and Dickie Moore.

Craven in Wilder Film

Frank Craven will have the role of the narrator in the film production of Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize Play, "Our Town." Mr. Craven acted in the same capacity in the stage production in New York.

Astoria Plans Film Production

NEW YORK (AP)—"Hollywood, Jr.," New York's forgotten outpost of moviedom, is swinging into the production of more than $3,000,000 worth of pictures, and hoping for a comeback.

This vest-pocket version of the cinema capital consists principally of a big block of sound stages in Astoria, Long Island. Astoria's biggest year was 1929, when 16 feature pictures were turned out. Last year 25 were scheduled, but only two materialized—"Back Door to Heaven" and "One Third of a Nation."

This year, however, the production of six $400,000 films is almost assured, because two producing units have contracted to deliver them to major Hollywood outfits for distribution.

At the top of the list is Sinclair Lewis' story, "Angela Is 22," being produced by two former Hollywood men, Jack Skirball and John Wildberg.

Lee Garmes, former Hollywood cameraman turned producer, plans a picture called "And So Goodbye," and each outfit also has two other pictures on the docket.

The New York Group Theater has an agreement to make three pictures within the next two years at Astoria. The studios are owned by an electric company and rented out.

Hollywood Version

William Holden **Barbara Stanwyck**

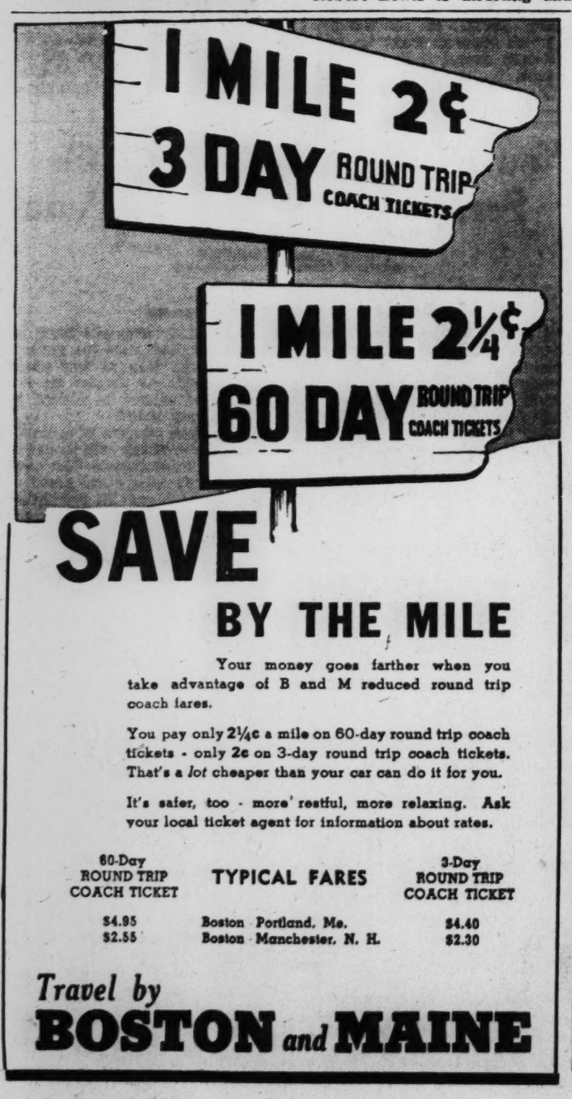
In "Golden Boy," scheduled for the State and Orpheum Thursday

Pasadena Playhouse Prepares Four Plays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

The Community Playhouse here announces four autumn plays to launch its twenty-second year: Oct. 2-14, Pacific Coast premiere of "Dear Octopus," by Dodie Smith; Oct. 17-28, stage premiere of "Morning Glory," by Zoe Akins (the story was filmed with Katharine Hepburn); Oct. 31-Nov. 11, "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder; and Nov. 14-25, "Kiss the Boys Good-bye," by Clare Boothe.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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Ford Hall Forum Opens Oct. 15; Hitler's Nephew There Oct. 29

William Patrick Hitler, nephew of the German Führer, will speak at Ford Hall Forum Oct. 29 on "What the German People Are Thinking," it was announced today.

The thirty-second season of the Forum will open Oct. 15 with an address by Vincent Sheean, journalist and author. Other journalists who are scheduled for later appearances are Herbert Agar and Pierre van Paassen.

The program is as follows: Vincent Sheean, Oct. 15; Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, Oct. 22; William Patrick Hitler, Oct. 29; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Nov. 5; Abbe Ernest Dimmet, Nov. 12; Herbert Agar, Nov. 19; Prof. Moritz J. Bonn, Nov. 26; Max Lerner, Dec. 3; Louis Fischer, Dec. 10; Hamilton Fish-Norman Thomas Debate, Dec. 17; Michael Williams, Dec. 24; Louis K. Anspacher, Jan. 7; Pierre van Paassen, Jan. 14; Maurice Hindus, Jan. 21; Rev. Father E. F. Murphy, S.S.J., Jan. 28; Harry Gideonse-T. V. Lewis Browne, March 10; Mortimer J. Adler, March 24; John Haynes Holmes, April 7.

Feb. 4, 11, 18, 25, March 17, 31, and April 14 have been reserved to insure selection of timely topics.

Blacksmiths Get Labor Call in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 28—Skilled mechanics and technicians are being sought in New Hampshire faster than the State Employment Service is able to provide them, and the rush also calls for blacksmiths, according to officials of the State service. A rush order for blacksmiths has come in from the Berlin, N. H., office of the Service, and it is undoubtedly in connection with the extensive lumbering operations that have been carried on in the northern part of the State since the hurricane of last autumn.

The requirements for the blacksmith carry a number of particularly broad specifications. Not only does the prospective employer require backsmiths who can shoe horses, but they also must be able to make sledges and repair heavy equipment.

International Rotarians Gather

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Sept. 28 (AP)—A three-day joint fall conclave of the 193rd and 196th districts of Rotary International drew members here today from Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and the City of Quebec.

A sports program was on the agenda for the advance guard, with a general session scheduled for the evening at which Paul Harris of Chicago, founder of the Rotary organization, and International President Walter D. Head, Montclair, N. J., will speak.

A joint meeting of Portland and Boston clubs will be held in Portland tomorrow. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, was to address the meeting. Gov. Lewis O. Barrows was listed as the principal speaker at a dinner tomorrow night.

Saturday's program calls for addresses by Dr. James McConaughty, Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut and President of Wesleyan University, and President Arthur A. Hauck of the University of Maine.

Sale of City Horses Is Protested

A plea to prevent the proposed sale of all or part of the horses now owned by the City of Boston was made today by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society, in a letter to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said:

"To allow these faithful servants, many of them that have worked for the City for years, to be sold or delivered into the hands of people who might make the time that is left them years of ill-treatment and suffering, would be anything but showing them regard and appreciation of the services they have rendered, and would shock the hearts of all people in Boston who believe in justice and compassion for our unfortunate animal friends."

Buckley Gets Federal Post

Confirming rumors that have circulated in political circles for several months, the announcement of Thomas H. Buckley of Abington, former State Democratic Auditor, to be Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts was made today in Washington.

Mr. Buckley will be sworn into office on Monday when the new collector, Thomas B. Hassett of Leominster takes office. Mr. Hassett's appointment was announced sometime ago and was hailed as exemplary by those who favor advancement of career men in government positions in preference to political appointees.

Mr. Hassett will be sworn in by Judge of the Federal District Court. Then he will swear in Mr. Buckley. Formerly State Auditor until he was defeated in the Republican sweep of the 1938 election, Mr. Buckley will receive $4,600 annually.

Cut in Taxicab Service to Be Discussed

Taxicab owners will have an opportunity to express their views on a total of 900 cabs for the City of Boston, instead of the present 1,525 which are licensed, at a meeting tomorrow forenoon with Joseph F. Timilty, Commissioner of Police.

The Commissioner called the meeting as a result of a resolution adopted at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor asking the Commissioner to use his legal power to set the number of licensed cabs and then suggesting 900.

The resolution said the "excessively large number" of cabs on the streets "make it impossible for drivers to earn a minimum wage in keeping with the American standards of living."

Police Arrest Long-Missing Parolee

John S. Tartar, Charlestown "lifer" and object of a nation-wide search since Gov. Leverett Saltonstall revoked his pardon under parole conditions last spring, is back in State Prison today.

Arrested at 12:20 this morning as he stepped from a taxicab and prepared to board a bus leaving Boston, Tartar was taken to the State House for questioning by Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction. Interrogation, however, failed to disclose who harbored Tartar since his arrival here by train from New York Tuesday morning, where he obtained $485 found in his personal effects, or who, as reported, was interested in keeping him out of the State.

Tartar's pardon was revoked for violation of parole conditions in leaving the Commonwealth. He is said to have spent the time in New York, Montreal and Detroit, and recently to have worked in a restaurant in New York.

Long sought by the Special Legislative Commission Investigating Pardons and Paroles, Tartar apparently had dropped out of sight until the police were tipped off that he was in the city and was preparing to leave at midnight.

"He wanted to give himself up, but was induced to remain out of the State," Commissioner Lyman said. "When the State Police arrested him at 12:20 this morning he had his suitcase packed and was apparently on his way to Florida."

The Commissioner said Tartar came here for a "possible trade" on his release or lenience in being remanded to prison to serve out the sentence for slaying his fiancee 11 years ago. Tartar denied this.

Present at the questioning of Tartar at the Commissioner's office were Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline and J. Robert Ayres, of the Governor's office, both members of the Pardon and Parole Investigation Commission.

Vermont U. Names Board For Waterman Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 28—A five-man committee has been set up by the Board of Trustees of the University of Vermont to recommend a site for the new million-dollar building soon to be erected under the bequest of the late Senator Charles W. Waterman. Roy L. Patrick of Burlington is Chairman, and the Committee is composed of members of the Board of Trustees.

Senator Waterman, who left the University a fund in excess of $1,000,000 to be used for the building, with certain restrictions was a member of the Class of 1885.

Belgium Passport Rules

Belgium has increased passport barriers to foreign visitors it was announced in Boston by Consul George H. Toole. American and British passports had previously been accepted without prior visa; hereafter all passports, except those of the Netherlands and Luxemburg, must be visaed by Belgian Consuls or officials before entry to the Country.

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Shortwave

2:30	WRUL	11.79mc
5:00	WRUL	6.04mc
10:00	WRUL	11.73mc

Station WRUL

For Friday, Sept. 29

(11.73mc-25.6m)

9:00 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
9:30 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
9:45 p. m.—"The Listeners' Mailbag."

Trade Authority Asks More Credit For So. America

Government and business in the United States were urged recently by Eugene P. Thomas of New York, President of the National Foreign Trade Council, to give added credits and purchasing power to South American countries in order to increase exports from the United States to those countries.

Mr. Thomas spoke at a foreign trade dinner at the Boston Chamber of Commerce sponsored by the Chamber's committee on foreign trade.

This country has the opportunity to increase greatly its exports to South America, as a result of the cutting off of much European commerce with the Latin American countries by the war, he said, but the possibilities of this trade expansion are limited by the reduced purchasing power and restricted credit in the southern part of the hemisphere.

"One result of this situation," Mr. Thomas declared, "should be to convince our legislators that the most practical way to increase our trade with Latin America is to increase our imports from that region, thereby adding to the purchasing power of Latin America."

In the second place, he said, all countries south of the Rio Grande, except Peru, have either currency regulations or import licensing, and the United States Government, therefore, must negotiate a comprehensive trade arrangement based upon extended credit facilities. He advocated substantial increase in the capital of the Export-Import Bank to enable it to meet the requirements of United States exporters.

Mr. Thomas said New England was participating in the general business boom resulting from the war situation. "The cotton textile industry," he declared "booked in two weeks of this month more business than in the preceding 12 months."

Others who addressed the dinner conference included: W. Latimer Gray, Vice-President of the First National Bank of Boston; Donald J. Moore, foreign trade adviser; Harold I. Bartlett, Assistant Secretary of the Boston Insurance Company and Irving T. Sorge, general agent of the American President Lines and Chairman of the sponsoring committee, who presided.

American Export Lines Takes Over the Exporter

Built at a cost of $2,550,000 at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Company for the American Export Lines, the Exporter, the first of four ships ordered for that line last year, was turned over to the owners at noon today. The vessel is expected to sail tomorrow morning for New York with a crew of 40 men commanded by Capt. E. Sennott, a native of East Boston.

Cargo is understood to be waiting the new ship on the New York pier and she is to take her place at once in the Mediterranean service.

Putting a Kick Into the Rubber Market

Wide World

Lasell College Girls Don Rubber Boots

Left to right they are: Marguerite Agar of Melrose, Mass.; Margaret Goodrich of Waterville, Maine; Dorothy Welch of Dayton, Ohio; Alice Herrick of Waban, Mass.

AUBURNDALE, Mass.—A new fad that has run through Lasell College of the students wearing common rubber boots, has caused a boom in the business around the college. It all started with two girls wearing them to classes on a rainy day and now a great percentage of the students are wearing them. Some white and some black are worn turned down and made to look like Russian boots. The girls say they are comfortable and keep their feet dry. This photograph shows a group of four of the girls wearing different versions of their rubber boots.

Oldsmobile Uses Fluid Drive

(Continued from Page 9)

badly according to the skill of the driver. Since gradual application of power through a mechanical clutch depends upon friction, the best mechanical clutch that can be made starts to wear out from the instant it is first engaged.

"With the fluid coupling, an entirely new principle is employed. Instead of flat plates of the mechanical clutch, there are two rotors resembling shallow basins, identical in size and shape. Their concave surfaces are divided by vanes into exactly similar patterns. One of these rotors is attached to the engine, the other to the automatic transmission. Both are enclosed in steel housings filled with oil under pressure from the automatic transmission.

"When the engine is started, the rotor attached to the engine begins to revolve and oil thrown from its vanes by centrifugal force push against the vanes of the other rotor which is one thirty-second of an inch away from the engine rotor. With the engine idling, the force of the oil is too small to move the car, in other words, the oil is slipping through the rotors without wear or injury to the parts. At normal driving ranges, the slippage of oil is less than one quarter of 1 per cent."

"We believe that hydra-matic drive simplifies car operation to the greatest degree, marking as decisive an advance in car design as the electric starter."

Rice Association Meets Saturday

The Edmund Rice (1638) Association will hold its annual meeting at Wayside Inn, Sudbury, on Saturday.

Deacon Edmund Rice, whose descendants make up the membership of the Association, was one of the early settlers of Sudbury who shared in the first division of land. He also helped in the settling of Marlboro, and his descendants were active in the founding of Framingham and Worcester.

Officers of the Association in charge of plans for the meeting are: Elsie Hawes Smith of Barre, President; Clarence E. Rice of Rockland, Vice-President; Sturgis C. Rice of Plainville, Treasurer.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	G. Rowe, soprano	Woody Herman's Orch.	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Bees-Brooklyn game	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Patterns in Swing"	Woody Herman's Orch.	"The O'Neills"; drama	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	"March of Games"	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Highway Safety	Sports; news; weather	Sports Roundup	Political talk	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Tune Tabloids
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news comment	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H.	Enric Madriguera's Or.	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet";	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	Sosnik's Orchestra	American Legion Conv.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	"Sundown Serenade"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	Vocalists; orchestra	Vallee Hour; Carmen	"Twentieth Century Serenade"	Housing talk
8:15	questions; answers	Town Meeting Preview	Miranda; Lou Holtz;		Texas Ramblers
8:30	"Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	Jimmie Durante and	"The First Offender";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Seems"; war news	Baxter, m. c.; guests	others; orchestra	dramatization	Anthony Guarino, tenor
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	All - Sibelius concert:	"Good News of 1940";	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	teur hour	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Walter Huston, m. c.;	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	George Schneevoight,	Fanny Brice; Hanley	Alfred Wallenstein's	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	teur hour	Finnish conductor	Stafford; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	
10:00	Columbia Workshop	All - Sibelius concert:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
10:15	Festival	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Bob Burns; Jackie	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	George Schneevoight,	Cooper; Bobby Riggs;	Concert Revue: Henry	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Finnish conductor	Pat Friday; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Bob Chester's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Or.	"Music You Want"	War news; Al Dona-	Ramona's Orchestra	Jose Martinez Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Or.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	hue's Orchestra	Johnny Magee's Orch.	News Service

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Musical program	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	
8:00	European Roundup	"You Name It"; musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Shopping talk	comedy program	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"You Name It"; musical	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	Talk; music	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk; musicale	Organ recital	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Shopping Service	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Consumers' program	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	Orange Blossom Quartet	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Piano soloist	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Jack Berch and Boys	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"We Women"	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	War news; music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Jean Harper, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	News; music	"Western Serenade"
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Eugene Conley, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Boston Town"	News Service
12:00	"Joyce Jordan"	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss's Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Virginia Hayes, songs	"Don Artiste," pianist	Sport reports	
1:30	"Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk; music	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Review Program: so-	"Betty and Bob"	First baseball game:	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	loists; orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30	"Your Family"; sk.	"Rhythm School"; vo-	"Valiant Lady"; drama	First baseball game:	Shirley Mason, songs
2:45	Enoch Light's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Betty Crocker	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	News Service
3:00	News Service	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	First baseball game:	Sport reports
3:15	U. S. Marine Band	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
3:30	War news; Buffalo	The Vass Family, songs	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45	Summer Theater	News; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Second baseball game:	Sport reports
4:00	Speaker; music	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:15	Gold Coast Music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Second baseball game:	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	Sport reports
4:45	Orchestra	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch	Second baseball game:	Sport reports
5:00	Interview	"Dreams Come True";	"Girl Alone"; drama	Boston Bees-Brooklyn	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"The Three Treys"	vocalists; orchestra	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30	Dramatization	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news	Political talk	Sport reports	"Rhythm Romance"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Enric Madriguera's Or.	European news summary	Savoy Swing	News Service
7:30	"Professor Quiz";	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports";	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"Under Western	NBC Jamboree: variety	Lucille Manners, so-	Dance Music	Stan Brown's Orchestra
8:15	Skies"	program	prano; Frank Black's	Dance Music	"Front Page Drama"
8:30	National Assn. of	"Don't Forget"; quiz	Orch.; Grantland Rice,	WOR Symphony Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Broadcasters: talks	program	football forecast	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
9:00	Johnny Green's Or-	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	chestra; sketch	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30	"First Nighter";	Concert Orchestra	"The Four Coffins of	Ernie Fio Rito's Orches-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	dramatization	Concert Orchestra	Daniel Boone"; drama	tra; soloists	
10:00	"Grand Central	War news; Russ Mor-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Station"; drama	gan's Orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30	Horace Heidt's Or-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Edward J. Noble, talk	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	chestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Senator Schwellenbach	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	Weather; news	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30	Sport news; Shep	"The Music You Want"	European news; Emery	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45	Field's Orchestra	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Deutsch's Orchestra	Teddy Powell's Orch.	News Service

New Deanships At Harvard Start Some Controversy

William S. Ferguson, Dean of the Harvard Faculty of Arts and Sciences, said yesterday that the establishment of two new assistant deanships was designed to increase the security of the younger men on the faculty, in line with the recommendations made last May by the Faculty Committee of Eight, of which Dean Ferguson was a member.

"We intend to approximate in practice the aims of the report insofar as they are practical," he said. "The two new deans, Associate Professor Paul H. Buck and Professor William C. Graustein, will make personal contacts with the younger instructors, and thus enable the Dean's office to be a more effective intermediary between the President and the departments. We hope to avoid head-on collisions."

This interpretation is challenged by other members of the faculty, who feel that the action is intended rather to placate the young men and make them amenable to administration policy. No fundamental reform is in prospect, they maintain. Preferable from their point of view would be a fixed policy of promotion and tenure which would lessen the pressure of competition, make advancement more nearly automatic for men of proved ability, and thus remove "the sword of Damocles" from their heads.

This position is taken by Irwin Ross '40, writing in the current issue of the Harvard Progressive. "We are disturbed at the abrupt departure of many of Harvard's outstanding teachers," he writes. "We resent the consequent impairment of educational standards."

Junior and Extension Study Receive Impetus at Hartford

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28—A new junior college opens here, and institutions of higher learning in Connecticut report booming business as the educational year starts, although a WPA-sponsored school closes its doors.

The Hartford Junior College makes its beginning with an enrollment of 37 girls. Privately financed, it offers a two-year course equivalent to the freshman and sophomore years at a standard liberal arts college. Dr. Helen Whitcomb Randall, formerly of the Smith College English faculty, is dean.

The Hartford Federal College, with faculty paid by WPA funds, drops out of activity. It lasted longer than many other WPA projects in higher education, and it had an enrollment of 100 or more students, mainly in evening classes. It could offer its students no degree, however, and other institutions failed to recognize its credits for transfer.

As the Federal College goes out of the picture, the University of Connecticut opens an extension center in Hartford, offering freshman courses for college credit. An enrollment of 30 or more students was indicated for the first semester, paying fees which amount to about $180 for a year of classes. At headquarters in Storrs, the University has enrolled some 400 freshman, and a total student body of 1200.

Wesleyan University, at Middletown, keeping its numbers at about the level it has maintained for several years, admitted 200 first-year men. President James Lukens McConaughy, who also is Lieutenant Governor of the State, told students at the opening convocation that he hoped not all of them would qualify for honors. The college is "infinitely interested," he said, in the average man.

Oystermen Call for Aid

Something is happening to the infant oysters in Long Island Sound. Oystermen reported heavy loss in the oyster spat along the coast of Milford and Bridgeport, where many acres of shallow water are devoted to oyster rearing. None of the usual enemies of the oyster were responsible, they said, nor was there any lack of food. They have called in the United States Fisheries Laboratory for an investigation.

Party Adviser Continues

The State Commissioner of Finance, Olin G. Saxon, will continue, he said this week, as an advisor to the Republican National Committee. Mr. Saxon, formerly a professor at Yale, was a member of the Republican "brain trust" during the Landon campaign. Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin gave him his present job last July.

Radio Transmitter Set Up

It took the United States Coast Guard to install a telephone on the top of Meriden Mountain, location of an experimental radio transmitter erected by the Doolittle Radio Corporation. The transmitter, using frequency modulation broadcasting, stands on a peak 700 feet above the surrounding countryside. The telephone line, to reach the summit by the shortest route, had to go up a 400-foot cliff. The Coast Guard sent a Lyle gun and a boatswain's mate to Meriden from New London. The boatswain's mate shot a line off the cliff and hauled up the telephone wire.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturdays, Oct. 14, 12 noon; Nov. 4, 8:30 a. m. WJAR, 890kc.

Neutral Law Exemption Given Coastwise Ships

Coastwise and intercoastal shipping was exempted today by telegraphic orders from Washington to the Collector of Customs at Boston, from neutrality regulations that were to become effective Oct. 1, pending further consideration by Washington officials.

The regulations would have required special sworn statements for each departure to the effect that cargo, ship stores, sea stores, and bunkers would not be delivered to other vessels in port or trans-shipped on the high seas or on inland waters.

Cargo in transit from other countries, merely passing through Boston, will not be affected by neutrality rulings previously made under the new order.

What does that mean — "America's Finest Table Milk"?

It's good food for every meal as far as I'm concerned!

The 46 separate food substances found in NOBLE'S Golden Guernsey are a whole meal—complete food value for your children.
With NOBLE'S Golden Guernsey, you receive the *extra* protection of a family name that has been a byword for superior quality since 1884—NOBLE'S.

NOBLE'S "that's good milk"

NOBLE'S
GOLDEN GUERNSEY
"America's Finest Table Milk"

YOU'RE OUT OF THE KITCHEN QUICKER

Wyandotte

WITH WYANDOTTE THE QUICKEST SAFE CLEANSER FOR YOUR HOME

• You can rush through greasy pots and pans and be off to the movies sooner when you have a big can of Wyandotte in the house.

• Sink, range, refrigerator, bathroom . . . watch Wyandotte hurry dirt away. And soft, pure, snow-white Wyandotte is kind to fine surfaces. Makes porcelain, enamel, tile, painted woodwork clean and bright. Ask your grocer for a package today.

SAVE TIME
SAVE WORK
ACT NOW

DON'T WAIT
ASK YOUR GROCER FOR WYANDOTTE TODAY

Jumbo Ball Carriers Are Progressing—Brooklyn Might Have Won Pennant

Backfield Promises to Be Strongest Point at Tufts

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Fred "Fish" Ellis, backfield coach, was lacing up his shoes in the field house at Tufts Oval yesterday, just before the Jumbo squad took to the field for a short workout in the rain.

"Our backfield is going to be our strongest point this year," he declared. "We have a fairly good first line, a weak second line, and two good backfields. If we are going to win any ball games, we have got to score early and often—more often than the other teams."

Unbeaten Team

Ellis' interest, besides the fact that he is helping Head Coach Lew Manly as backfield coach, quite naturally centers in producing the best backfield possible at Tufts. A member of the unbeaten 1927 eleven and captain of the 1928 team, "Fish" was one of the greatest backs ever to play for the Medford institution.

The Ellis of today is as trim as the Ellis of the late '20's, and looks as though he could step right into a lineup and give one of his demonstrations of how football should be played. "Fish" ran, passed, and kicked Tufts to more than one win, and if games were lost it usually was not his fault.

Over on the hill, and even down in Providence, they are still talking about the Tufts-Brown game of 1928. It doesn't matter that the Bruins won 16-13. What is remembered is the way Ellis sparkled. Light, but full of dynamite, he once started a jaunt around end and did not stop until he had made a touchdown. He reversed his field and ran through the whole Brown team to give Tufts a 13-6 lead. With less than seven minutes to go, however, the Tufts line weakened and Brown salvaged the game.

Griffin Should Star

Each year it is hoped that another "Fish" will appear in the group of Jumbo candidates who report in September. In 10 years there has not been another like him, although several boys have received acclaim. This year, while he is no "Fish" Ellis, Capt. Arthur Griffin promises to be the standout back in a light but sturdy backfield.

Coaches Manly and Ellis have practically agreed on a starting set of backs for the game with Middlebury at Middlebury Oct. 7, although the backfield situation is a rather unusual one. It so happens that the best set of offensive backs is not the best defensively, and that with the best attacking four, a blocking back is lacking.

Given first consideration for starting honors are Captain Griffin, Bob Patterson, Jack West, all lettermen, and Art Harrison, a freshman sensation last year. These four are good on offense, but a trifle weak on defense. In fact they are so good at advancing the ball, that the coaching staff hesitates to sacrifice one of them to blocking duties.

Second Set

Another set includes Murray Kenney, letterman Norman Pare, and two sophomores Bob Rutter and John Manley. Rutter is good defensively, but not polished enough offensively, while Kenney is a good blocker, but not so good as a fullback. Ellis thinks that Harrison will have to turn to blocking duties, and if he does not come up to the job, Kenney will start. Rutter, likewise, is being given a chance to improve and step into that spot.

All in all, the backfield situation is better than it was last year. "We have more sound backs, and they know more football," Ellis said. Three other backs may see action, including Ralph Ritchie, Philip Finn, and Grant Curtiss. George Chiros, a letterman and almost sure starter, has dropped football this year because of the pressure of studies.

The first-string line is nearly complete, with Ned Smith and Mark Hanabury, ends, Ralph Sherry and Ted Hazelton, tackles, and Burch Lorette and Bruce Russell, guards. George Bournazos and Fred Della Paolera, both lettermen, are about on even terms for center. Line replacements, however, are needed badly.

Last night's practice ended with a short blackboard drill, and a showing of movies of last year's Middlebury, Amherst, and Williams games.

Dunn Practically Decided on Start Of Season Lineup

Northeastern's starting lineup for the opening game against St. Anselm's at Huntington Field, Kent Street, Brookline, on Saturday, will include four veterans, four more experienced players, and two newcomers, Coach Jimmy Dunn announced this morning. The eleventh man will be added today.

Veterans who started against the Hawks last year include Capt. Connie Sullivan and Carl Johnson at ends, Art Anderson at center, and Ken Harding in the backfield.

Others who saw service against the Hawks include Charlie Abend and Jerry DeNapoli at guards, and Joe Beaton, Alex Struzziero, and Ronny Tubbs in the backfield. Tubbs, however, will not start because of a heel injury.

The two newcomers are both tackles, Mel Warshaw of Roxbury and Dean Williams of Somerville. Both are 200-pounders and are expected to be mainstays in the Husky line this year.

Cincinnati's Captain —By Pap'

Billy
-MYERS-
NOTHING TO IT - SEE!
HE CARRIED EDDIE JOOST ALONG AT SECOND WHILE LINUS FREY WAS ON THE SIDELINES
-THE REDS' SHORTSTOP HAS KEPT THE CINCINNATI INFIELD FROM FALLING APART ALL SEASON
IT'S NICE TO BE APPRECIATED
A FINE FIELDER,
BILLY HAS BEEN CAPTAIN OF THE REDS SINCE HE JOINED THE TEAM IN 1935
PAP

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Billy Myers has been one of the less publicized Cincinnati Reds, but he has contributed more than one man's share towards the team's success.

He has held the Reds' infield together when injuries threatened to cause trouble. When Lonnie Frey was forced to the sidelines, Billy teamed up perfectly with Eddie Joost. The inexperienced Joost was thrust into the line-up in the late stages of the race when Frey sustained a bruised heel and did a fair job, thanks to Billy's help. He had to help Lew Riggs, too, when he was filling in at third for Bill Werber.

Myers isn't a robust hitter, but he has a way of coming through when the pressure is on. His timely hits decided several important contests in favor of the Reds when things looked black.

In the field Billy is noted for his sensational stops and throws. He apparently has no fielding weakness. He can come in for slow rollers, go to his right or left with equal facility, go out into short center for Texas leaguers, and pivot on double plays with the best shortstops. His arm is one of the best in baseball.

The New York Giants originally had Myers but sold him to the Reds after a sensational season with Columbus in 1934. The Giants got a sizeable bundle of cash and two players, Mark Koenig and Alvin Stout, in exchange for him. Myers is at his peak, while Koenig and Stout have passed out of the league.

Billy has been playing professional ball for 13 seasons and yet he only recently celebrated his twenty-ninth birthday. He was named captain of the Reds the first season he joined them and has held the post ever since. He is an inspiration to his teammates, for no player ever puts more into every play than Billy. —Pap'

Sporting Around the Hub

New Pro-President Golf Champions

The Erastus B. Badger Trophy, emblematic of the annual Pro-President championship of the M. G. A., was won at Charles River Country Club yesterday by A. A. Ryan and Jim Dolan of Hillcrest.

Putting together a gross 82 and a net 74, respectively, the two finished with a one-stroke advantage over five duos tied for second place. The five tied at 75 included L. M. Abbott and Charles Malloy of Furnace Brook, J. P. Carr and Harold McSpaden of Winchester, G. W. Smith and Tony Manero of Salem, A. O. Fulton and Gene Anderson of Oyster Harbors, and W. J. Keville and Bert Nicolls of Belmont.

This was the fourth annual Pro-President affair, a tournament which has grown in popularity each year. Yesterday, despite the rain and poor playing conditions, a total of 37 teams entered and finished the 18 holes.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Massachusetts Golf Association winds up its long series of tournaments today when the two-day affair at Commonwealth concludes. Final event on the association's docket is the annual meeting at Weston next month. The N. E. P. G. A. and the W. G. A., however, have scheduled meetings right up to the beginning of cold weather.

♪ ♪ ♪

Woodland is tendering a dinner tonight to its victorious fourball team, which for the second year in succession won the title in the Greater Boston League. A tournament was due to be held this afternoon, in which Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford, and Ted Bishop were scheduled to compete. Members of the team, who will receive plaques and mementoes for their efforts, include Capt. Joe Fay, Bill Donnelly, Phil Dempsey, Charlie McGuire, Dick Presbrey, Jim Grogan, Bill Maloney, Bob Graham, and Murray Purves. Floyd Faulkner, who is out of town, will be the only member absent.

♪ ♪ ♪

A move is on foot to bring football back as an intercollegiate sport at M. I. T. At a sports gathering across the river last night, Lieut. Stanley T. Wray, of the Department of Military Science and former college star, spoke in favor of the idea, which was received with enthusiasm by his audience. The possibility of Tech's fielding a team, however, is remote.

If Harvard's Torbie Macdonald gets away to as many touchdown runs during games as he has during practice, the Crimson is due to pile up a bunch of points. Yesterday, despite mud and rain, he raced 50 yards to pay territory. The scrimmage was the eighth Coach Dick Harlow has conducted with his squad this year.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coach Pat Hanley is still playing "Eenie, meenie, mynie, moe, out goes Y-O-U" with his backfield. The Boston University mentor has made so many changes that it's a case of "here today, gone tomorrow." Yesterday he tried another new set of backs. Frank Provinzano took over left half from Jim Cassidy, George Pantano shoved John Connearney out of the quarterback berth, Al Clark nudged Johnny Wedemeyer out of right back, and Walter Williams replaced Ralph Salvati at fullback.

♪ ♪ ♪

The rain of the past two days may have slowed up Coach Frank Leahy's preparations at Boston College for the game with Lebanon Valley Saturday, but he has a fairly good idea of his starting line-up. Chet Gladchuk will be at center, Capt. Ernie Schwotzer and George Kerr at guard, John Yauckoes and Joe Manzo at tackle, and Gene Goodreault and Dick Harrison at end. In the backfield, Henry Toczylowski will call signals, Charlie O'Rourke and Vito Ananis will be at half, and Pete Cignetti will be at fullback.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Stamford Nutmegs, girls' softball team from Connecticut, will provide the opposition for the Boston Olympets at the Garden Saturday evening in the feature attraction of the usual twin bill. On their last appearance here, the Nutmegs dropped an 11-inning, 6-5 decision to the locals. Coach Jack Harris plans to use Mary Harris on the mound. The preliminary game finds the Gardenias and the Rehoboth Milkmaids meeting in the Metropolitan League wind-up. The Gardenias are safely home in first place, with a record of six and one. G. C.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Why football players sometimes skip classes: Hovey Seymour, brilliant Yale sophomore back, was detained by late classes yesterday so the coaches gave a trial to Ted Harrison, who didn't play freshman football last year and reported only this week. Ted ran so well in scrimmage he's now considered Seymour's rival for a regular job.

♪ ♪ ♪

NEW YORK—If football experts succeed in picking a national champion this year without too much trouble, they might try a post-season contest to pick the champion nick-namer among the college publicity men. Current candidate is Fordham's Tim Cohane, who surveyed a few samples such as "One Man Gang" Hackney of Kansas State, "Sweet" Lalanne of North Carolina, and "Hippety" Hopp of Nebraska, then came up with this one. He calls John Kuzman, the Rams' 218-pound tackle, "Little Sir Wrecker."

New Hampshire Gridiron Hope Is Cheered Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 28—The University of New Hampshire's varsity football squad and its head coach, George Sauer, received heartening news today when it was learned that Ario Piretti, powerful veteran guard from Barre, Vt., will be in uniform for the opening tilt with Colby, Saturday.

It was expected that the 180-pound senior would have to drop the game because of cadet teaching. However, he has made arrangements to go into the field next semester.

Piretti, who reported again for practice yesterday after a week's layoff, will probably be started at his old left guard spot.

In hopes of reinforcing the reserve backfield, Sauer this week shifted Bob Onella of Newport from the line. Shifty as a tackle but not quite good enough in the forward ranks to be a starter, Sauer has hopes that Onella's speed afoot and his weight can be used to good advantage in interference.

Three new faces made an appearance today, bringing the squad total to an even 40. George Stevens of New Canaan, Conn., reported for a try in the backfield, while Howard Steele of Manchester and Nelson Fay of Southbridge, Mass., have enlisted as line candidates.

Standout on the Wildcat front this week has been Dick Gordon of Portland, Maine, chunky starting fullback. "He has improved 100 per cent in his blocking over last year," Sauer said as he watched the sophomore. "One great thing in his favor is that he is short and his 190 pounds are carried low. He's a hard boy to knock over." Gordon was selected by his teammates as honorary freshman captain last fall.

Four Sophomores May Be Starters In Bates Lineup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Sept. 28—After more than two weeks of practice, Head Coach "Mannie" Mansfield gave the Bates squad their last hard work of the week as he sent the men through two stiff practice sessions today. Mansfield plans on cutting down on the heavy work now in preparation for the opening game here Saturday with American International College.

Coach "Mannie" has been making good use of the rainy weather to give his men a chance to show how they can perform on the wet field. For more than a week he has been stressing the defensive work and he said today that the squad is showing much improvement. Some time was also spent in the perfection of strong forward pass and punt protections.

At present four men of the sophomore class are in line for starting positions in Saturday's game. They are: Red Francis, Hartford, Conn., end; Phil Lerette, Hallowell, guard; John Sigsbee, Wilbraham, Mass., guard; and George Parmenter, Hingham, Mass.

Mansfield has indicated that he probably will name the starting line-up at the conclusion of tomorrow's practice. He is still trying to decide on several positions, in which the sophomores seem to be making a strong bid for their place on the team and are giving the upperclassmen a battle.

Durocher's Managerial Work for '39 Ranks High

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About three months ago Leo Durocher was sitting in a hotel lobby, surrounded by a group of Brooklyn baseball writers. Somebody asked him where his Dodgers would finish in the National League race. "Give me a .300 hitter and we'll win the pennant," the manager answered without hesitation. For an instant there was silence, except for the shuffle of passing feet. Then one of the writers laughed. It was the signal for general laughter. Color mounted in Leo's face. He wasn't trying to be funny and obviously objected to the guffaws. The scribes took the hint and stopped.

Today, with the end of the season in sight, it is Durocher's turn to wear a smile. And, no doubt, he does every time he meets one of the aforementioned scribes. For the young man who manages the Dodgers knew what he was talking about on that early June morning. A steady .300 hitter, with a constant output in run production, would have elevated Brooklyn to the class of the Cincinnati Reds and Cardinals.

Dodgers in Money

The Dodgers this morning were in fourth place. On Wednesday they stood third, the spot Durocher is shooting for. But when the Chicago Cubs won a doubleheader from Pittsburgh, while the Dodgers were idle here in the East, the Wrigley entry moved back into the berth directly behind the Cardinals. However, as Durocher finishes his schedule against the Bees and Phillies, he stands a grand chance of winning that coveted third money.

When considering the material at his disposal, Durocher's managerial work this season has been just about the finest in the league. Bill McKechnie will probably win the pennant and get the basket of roses, but Lippy Leo is up in the first division with a ball club many offensive and defensive points below the Reds. If his freshman leadership is a suggestion of what to expect in the future, the shortstop is destined to be a monumental figure in the majors.

Started With Yankees

Come to think of it, Durocher has labored in a winning atmosphere during most of his career. He started with the 1927 Yankees—a powerful, inspiring gang of big-money men who were hard to get along with if they were losing—perhaps the greatest baseball unit of all time. Leo had to fight for a place among them, but he succeeded. Though some of those older Yankees disliked his "Lippy" attitude and confidence, they respected his hustle and brilliant defensive play. Miller Huggins said he was the No. 1 fielding shortstop of his memory.

When Huggins no longer managed the Yankees, Durocher was shipped away to the National League. First to Cincinnati and later to St. Louis. With the Cardinals he was in the money continually and once helped to win the flag. He fitted perfectly into the so-called Gashouse Gang. He learned the trick of sparking other players and now has the opportunity to apply this knowledge.

With the Bees playing several youngsters and pointing toward next season, Durocher should increase his victory total in the doubleheaders here today and tomorrow. He moved into the Hub with a 10-to-8 edge over the locals. In competition with the powerful West this year, Leo has emerged one game shy of a .500 rating. He has won 43 and lost 44.

The Red Sox are in Washington today, with the luxurious Shoreham Hotel their headquarters. They said goodbye to Boston yesterday for the season. Following the successive double-headers at Yankee Stadium over the week end, the players will scatter in various directions. One or two will stay over to attend the World Series games at New York next week, including Manager Joe Cronin. Jimmy Foxx was expected in Boston today to close up his apartment and pack his bags. Double-X plans a long rest and then will be active in the banquet league during the winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Sox had a 4½-game lead on the third-place Cleveland Indians this morning, with six contests to go. The Indians and White Sox change places in the standing almost every day.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe McCarthy, the Yankee manager, said before he left Boston that he would open the World Series with Ruffing, and follow with Bump Hadley, Oral Hildebrand and Monte Pearson in that order if Lefty Gomez is not ready. However, don't be surprised if the left-hander makes an amazingly fast recovery on the day the series opens.

College Football Circles See New Coaches in Debut

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP) — The turnover in college football coaching circles hasn't been especially large in the past year, but you can find about a dozen coaches of major teams facing their "baptisms to fire" in new jobs this week end.

A few already have come through that first game with a new team with varied results and others are looking forward to that same experience tomorrow night or Saturday with more than a little trepidation.

Over First Hurdle

Allyn McKeen's Mississippi State team got over the first hurdle with room to spare when it beat Howard 45-0 last Saturday only to run into Arkansas, and down there in the deep south Wallace Butts, who succeeded Joel Hunt at Georgia, probably can expect the same sort of a pleasant debut. The Bulldogs take on The Citadel, which already has absorbed a 50-0 drubbing from North Carolina.

Hunt, who migrated west to take charge of Wyoming's fortunes, sends his eleven against a pretty good New Mexico team Friday night. A second member of the Rocky Mountain Big Seven, Denver, also starts a new coaching regime Friday when it plays Iowa State. The 1939 Denver pilot is Clyde Hubbard, who replaced William H. Saunders.

Friday Debuts

Other Friday coaching debuts are those of Fred Swann, who moved up to replace Glenn (Pop) Warner, his old boss, at Temple; Babe Horrell, who succeeded Bill Spaulding at U. C. L. A., and Gwinn Henry, following Ad Lindsey at Kansas. None of them can look forward to the event with much pleasure, for Temple's Owls open against Georgetown, the East's only "major" undefeated and untied team last season; U. C. L. A. tackles the mighty Horned Frogs of Texas Christian, and Kansas plays Drake.

Aldo Donelli, who took over from John P. Smith at Duquesne, should fare pretty well against Illinois Wesleyan Friday and Frank Leahy, successor to Gil Dobie at Boston College, can't have many qualms about the Saturday engagement with Lebanon Valley.

Big Ten Coach

Dr. Eddie Anderson, who went from a great season at Holy Cross to become the only new Big Ten coach at Iowa, sends his Hawkeyes against South Dakota in a game that shouldn't cause him much worry while his successor, Joe Sheeketski, has a tougher job when the Crusaders meet Manhattan.

Perhaps the toughest job of all is that of Charley Bowser, who became Pittsburgh's head coach as the result of the noisy controversy that brought about the resignation of Jock Sutherland. No matter what Bowser does, some of the alumni probably will think it's all wrong, and all that faces Charley to start the season is a game with Washington at Seattle.

There's one game, however, that's a cinch to bring good feelings to one new coach. Navy, in its first game under Capt. E. E. (Swede) Larson, takes on William and Mary, which gave Carl Voyles a good send-off last week by walloping Guilford, 31—6.

Director Manly Taking Movie Shots

By a Staff Photographer

Head Director Lew Manly, center, with Assistants Herman "Sike" Rachdorf, left, and Fred "Fish" Ellis, right, about to start shooting on this year's super-epic at Tufts, entitled, "Jumbo Football Frolics of 1939." The cast has all been assembled, but leading roles have not yet been assigned. First showing will be in Middlebury Oct. 7.

Late Bulletin

Traynor Resigns

PITTSBURGH, Sept 28 (AP) — Harold (Pie Traynor today resigned as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates, a job he had held since June, 1934. A successor has not been selected.

President William E. Benswanger accepted the resignation, effective Sunday, with "regret" and announced Traynor would be retained by the club, probably as an assistant to Jos Schultz, head of the Pirate farm system.

Benswanger said he would 'get busy at once" to find another manager. Reports current here said that Frankie Frisch, former St. Louis Cardinal pilot, would get the job.

Neun Signs Contract

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Johnny Neun, manager of the Newark Bears of the International Baseball League, signed Sept. 28 a one-year contract to manage the Bears in 1940. Salary terms were not disclosed.

The Bears finished fourth in the pennant race this year and advanced to the final play-off for the Governors' Cup before being eliminated by Rochester. Last year Newark won the pennant and the play-offs.

Five Years Ago

United States women's team won Curtis Cup, defeating British golfers 6½ to 2½ by winning five of six singles matches.

College Football

Result Sept. 27

Texas Wesleyan 19, Oklahoma City 0.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at Boston, clear.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburgh, played former date.

American League

Philadelphia at New York.
Boston at Washington.
(Only games scheduled).

Little World Series

Louisville (AA) at Rochester (IL).

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

Brooklyn at Boston (2); New York at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Pittsburgh; St. Louis at Chicago.

American League

Chicago at St. Louis; Cleveland at Detroit (2); Boston at Washington; (only games scheduled).

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'Ziegfelds of the Ice' Make Advances in Technique of Lighting and Costuming

Latest Ice Follies Edition Setting Attendance Marks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"Ice Follies of 1940," latest edition of the ice-rink skating show seen by 2,000,000 admissions in the 1939 season, was introduced here Sept. 7 at Pan-Pacific Auditorium.

The premier of the new edition indicated that even greater heights in entertainment and spectacle are being sought by the producers of this comparatively new form of theater. At least two other troupes have been active in national bookings, but the "Ice Follies" show, as a result of its admission record set during the past season, is regarded by many critics as the most extensive now on tour.

Ziegfeld Proportions

Advances in technique of lighting and costuming are evident in the new show. These have earned the title of "Ziegfelds of the Ice" for the creators, producers, and star skaters: Oscar Johnson, Roy Shipstad and Eddie Shipstad.

The skating ensembles give evidence of successful borrowing of technique from other dramatic arts: choreography from the stage and screen is guiding the development of a new school of the dance. To many onlookers, these mass movements are displacing individual figure skating as the feature attraction.

Demand for Chorus

Thus, even with emphasis still on the development of individual stars, there is a growing demand for chorus girls and chorus boys on ice. Perhaps it is no more than natural that the show is being staged and directed by Miss Fanchon of Fanchon & Marco, "dry" stage producers of wide experience. This experience is being channeled into the new form, and the 8,000 persons who jammed the enlarged Auditorium attested their approval by demands for encores.

In addition to the show owners and ensembles, the 1940 Follies feature Evelyn Chandler, who learned to skate in Brooklyn and who does Arabian cartwheels (without hands); Bess Ehrhardt, who with her partner, Roy Shipstad, forms the Rogers-Astaire team of the ice; Heinie Brock, the diver turned skater; Ruby and Bobby Maxson, sister-brother team who were Northwest Junior-pair champions; Everett McGowan and Ruth Mack, Apache dancers on ice; Idi Papez and Karl Zwack, international stars, and Frick & Frack, the comedy team defying anyone to find out what keeps them up.

Setting Records

The 1939 edition, in setting the attendance record for any troupe, played 46 of the 52 weeks; the hold-over run of 17 weeks in San Francisco climaxed the season with the largest crowd in the 19,562-mile tour of 65 skaters.

The 1939 debut dedicated Pan-Pacific on Oct. 5, 1938. For the 1940 premiere the Auditorium was enlarged so that its manager, Cliff Henderson, the National Air Races executive, claims its the largest artificial indoor ice-rink in the world—33,000 square feet.

Pingel and Hall Lead Pro League

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Two of last year's All-Americans, John Pingel of Michigan State and Parker Hall of Mississippi, are showing the way to the ground gainers and forward passers in the National Professional Football League, according to statistics just released.

Pingel, now with Detroit, has gained 139 yards, while Hall, with Cleveland, has completed 19 of 32 passes. Pingel also is third in forward passing, trailing Brooklyn's Ace Parker. All three have completed better than half of their aerials.

John Drake, also of Cleveland, and Parker are tied for the scoring leadership with three touchdowns each for 18 points. Perry Schwartz of Brooklyn has caught nine passes to lead in that department.

Wieman Awaits Cornell Game Before Judging Tiger Team

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Big Tad Weiman is a far-sighted football coach, but right now he'll tell you he is not looking beyond Oct. 14.

That's the date Princeton has Cornell's Big Red football pack as its Palmer Stadium guest. Ask Tad Wieman after that how he thinks his Tigers will rate against Columbia, Brown, Harvard, Dartmouth, Yale and Navy.

Beginning academic work 10 days earlier than last year has cut down the Tigers' double practice sessions, and Wiemah bemoans the fact his charges are far behind in drilling. He is not pessimistic, but he isn't going to get caught talking offside. He says he thinks his team will do better than last year "because it would be so hard to do worse."

More Seasoned Team

Campus consensus is that the Tigers will field a more seasoned, more resourceful and heavier eleven than the one that lost four games, won three and tied one last year.

Twenty-four lettermen came back, and up from a good freshman team arrived a batch of promising prospects. Wieman says he doesn't figure any one of the sophomores is good enough to win a varsity berth where there is a veteran available. He is counting on them to supply reserve strength lacking in 1938.

A little piece of pastry, tossed by dextrous hands many months ago, has added to Tad's coaching worries. The untimely pastry pitching in the university dining hall brought a 10-day suspension for Dave Allerdice, 175-pound quarterback from Indianapolis. The penalty was not effective until college began this fall, and Dave, a key cog in the Princeton backfield, was not eligible to join the squad until last Monday.

Center and Fullback

"Center and fullback are the most pressing problems," Tad says, "with the guards close behind."

Bruce Alger, Casey's understudy last season, and Dick Purnell, a converted tackle, are running to a photo finish for the starting center job. At fullback, Wieman has 190-pound Al Lane and Bill Pettit, the latter up from the junior varsity.

Best chance for a sophomore to get into the first string line is at guard, Wieman believes. Foster Grose is giving Jay Tschudy and Jim Worth a strong fight. At the flank posts Tad has Jim Aubrey, Thacher Longstreth, 206-pound high hurdler, Johnny Meyerholz and Howard Stanley. The tackles include 232-pound Donald Herring, Capt. Bob Tierney, weighing 216, and 200-pound Dick Bokum.

There are plenty of men for the backfield jobs except at fullback. Besides Allerdice at quarter, Wieman has veterans Harry Dixon, Stanley Pearson and Sophomore Bob Peters. Rivalry for the halfback post is hot, with sprinter Bob Jackson, Dick Wells and Bob Hinchman setting the pace. Then there are sophomores Ed Rose and Howard Clark, and Wieman thinks each may be very useful before the season ends.

Bears Beat Bengals

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Chicago Bears, of the National Pro Football League, scored twice by land and twice by air last night to beat the Cincinnati Bengals, 26 to 6.

The Bears tallied in each of the first three periods. The Bengals counted in the first period after Pat Howlett intercepted a pass and ran 65 yards.

Sid Luckman of Columbia, Bill Patterson of Baylor, Bernard Masterson of Nebraska, and Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross, started for the Bears in the backfield.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	104	42	.707
Boston	87	60	.592
Cleveland	84	66	.560
Chicago	84	67	.556
Detroit	80	70	.533
Washington	63	86	.423
Philadelphia	54	95	.362
St. Louis	41	110	.272

Results Sept. 27

Detroit 7, St. Louis 4.
Cleveland 5, Chicago 2.
Cleveland 7, Chicago 5
Other games postponed.

Sanford Sets Florida Mark; Tennessee Meets N. C. State

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Though the merging of the baseball season into the fall football sports feast in this section is complete, one parting glance and word of praise are due Sanford, Fla., baseball forces of the Class D Florida State League.

Today they reign master of Class D baseball in the Southeast, as a result of their overwhelming seasonal conquest in their home league, and winners of the Shaughnessey play-off system, which designates championship standing in this lower class ball.

Sanford was led this season by Dale Alexander, former first baseman for Detroit and the Red Sox, and now playing the initial sack for the "Celery Feds" as well as managing those forces.

Stick Work

Alexander's stick work, always an outstanding quality in the big leagues, was just as potent in the Florida State League. He paced a heavy artillery that bombasted 115 wins over the entire season, including play-off games.

Charley Bradshaw from New York was the man behind the scenes that created this club which set a Florida State League record of winning that particular pennant by over 25 games. Bradshaw boasted he would give Seminole County followers a winning team a year ago, and this he accomplished this season.

So much pressure did Sanford assert in their own league this summer, that it wasn't until the play-offs did any rival produce pressure upon them. The first series with Deland went the limit of seven games, as did the series with Daytona Beach, but the Lookouts were victorious.

Exhibition Tour

Sanford then mixed with Albany, winners of the Florida-Georgia league play-offs and took that series five games to two. They now are playing a short exhibition tour in this state.

♪ ♪ ♪

With but one major week end of preliminary tussle, southeastern gridiron aggregations get under way this week end with a few important tilts heading the card. In the Southeastern Conference, the Louisiana State University-Mississippi tilt looked to be the major meeting, a win for either team putting that team in the running of the 13-college conference.

Every team in the conference except Georgia State took to the gridiron. Florida's vastly improved Gators joined Vanderbilt in a trip to the Southwest, the Gators tackled a strong Texas eleven while Vanderbilt met Rice at Houston.

Champions

Conference champions, University of Tennessee, winners of the Orange Bowl in Miami last New Year's Day, met North Carolina State at Raleigh in a tough early assignment.

Lowell "Red" Dawson's Tulane Greenies, expected by many in this section to give Tennessee its closest championship competition, tangled with Clemson, upset winners of Tulane a year ago.

Alabama and Auburn are next in line for Southeastern Conference pre-season ratings. Tulane and Auburn face stiff schedules which are real tests in their hopes of dethroning the champion Volunteers.

Along Southern Conference battlefields, Wake Forest's invasion of the University of North Carolina is liable to national importance, as far as Carolina is concerned, for Carolina hopes of a successful season might be dashed in their tilt with small but strong Wake Forest.

Wendell Davis.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bill McGee, Cardinals—Shut out Reds on four hits to keep Cincinnati from clinching pennant.

Pete Fox and Charley Gehringer, Tigers—Their homers decided tight game against Browns.

Stanley Hack and Augie Galan, Cubs—Led big batting sprees against Pirates, Hack getting three hits in each game and Galan one in first and four in nightcap.

Harry Eisenstat and Ken Keltner, Indians—Former scattered 10 hits so well White Sox got only two runs, and he contributed two hits and a sacrifice in first game; latter got three hits and drove in three runs in two games.

A Star in '1940' Skating Show

Bess Ehrhardt, who with partner Roy Shipstad, forms the Rogers-Astaire team of the ice

Nine Lettermen In Line-Up For Principia Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELSAH, Ill.—With nine of last year's lettermen in the line-up, the Principia College football team is ready for its first game next Saturday, Sept. 30, with James Millikin University at Decatur, Ill.

Six of the lettermen will return to action in the line, while three will resume their positions in the backfield. Linemen include Long at left end, R. Moore at left tackle, T. Arthur at center, A. DeWindt at right guard, Masters at right tackle, and Oakes at right end. Backfield veterans include Capt. Cease at quarterback, Gordon at left half, and D. DeWindt at right half. Friedenwald and D. Moore at left guard and fullback, respectively, complete the line-up. Both of the latter are veterans of The Principia Upper School varsity.

Director of Athletics Bert T. Clark is coaching the backfield, and Boise Potthof is in charge of the line. Allen C. Brooks is handling the freshman squad.

The Principia football schedule follows:

Sept. 30—James Millikin at Decatur.
Oct. 7—Moberly Junior College at Elsah; Oct. 14—Wentworth at Lexington; Oct. 21—McKendree at Elsah; Oct. 28—Kemper at Elsah.
Nov. 4—Shurtleff at Alton; Nov. 10—Illinois College Freshmen at Elsah; Nov. 18—Culver-Stockton at Elsah.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Frisch Takes Road Back

Frankie Frisch is coming back to the National League as a manager. This much is certain. His official destination remains in doubt until after the close of the regular season. But in the dugouts of the majors there is a unanimous feeling that the former Fordham Flash will be bucking the line for Pittsburgh in the spring of 1940. Since he does not bother to deny the rumor, it is accepted as authentic. And although rival players and managers regret the departure of Pie Traynor, a really fine gentleman of sincere character, they will welcome Frisch's return with open arms. Baseball men chant in unison: "Frankie should never have been allowed to leave."

Frisch has done unexpectedly well behind the microphone. In the beginning his inexperience was apparent. He stuttered and tripped over words and was embarrassed by his own mistakes. It was difficult—next to impossible—for a man of his widespread engagement in the pastime to assume an impartial attitude. Then, too, his voice was raspy and unsuited for radio.

Improved on Radio

But as the weeks passed Frankie adapted himself to this sudden change in his fortunes. He learned to relax in back of the "mike" and to forget that a vast unseen audience was on the other end. He explained what was taking place before him as he might have told it to a green rookie just up from the underbrush. His voice also improved. Today Fordham Frankie gives a clear, unbiased, comprehensive description of a ball game, pointing out many technical phases of the sport which the average fan did not know existed.

Frisch made himself a better radio speaker much as he made himself a great ball player. He went from Fordham to the Giants without the benefit of minor league schooling. At that time John McGraw was master of the Polo Grounds, a manager who would accept nothing short of perfection from the men under him. Frankie listened and learned rapidly. He practiced and applied the suggestions of other players and McGraw until he became the outstanding second baseman in the business.

Moved to St. Louis

New York critics—a majority of them—feel that Frisch should have remained at the Polo Grounds and succeeded McGraw as leader of the Giants. The infielder won countless friends while laboring under the shadow of Coogan's Bluff. But when he had words with McGraw one day, New York lost another star. Frisch moved to St. Louis. Fans out that way disliked him at first, because his coming meant the passing of another great figure—Rogers Hornsby. Frankie quickly won over his new public, however, and eventually made himself a successful manager at Sportsman's Park.

Frisch says that he was never more contented than he has been this summer. The radio job is free of responsibility. All he must do is show up at the ball park a few minutes before game time and tell a microphone what goes on below. But if Frankie still stays by this story, he is trying to fool somebody. In his heart he knows it is not true. As the season wore along, he came to the park earlier and lingered in the dugout longer. You could see he missed having the fellows around him; that he was unhappy away from the fungo bat and resin bag, and that like the sophomore quarterback, he was itching to get on the field.

Watch Road Back

Frisch is no different from any other ball player. After a man has pulled on a uniform for better than 15 years of the majors and thrown his strategy and equipment against that of others, there is always a vast feeling that life is empty when it all ends. A burning desire for more grips the man. He tries to fight it off by settling down somewhere in another profession. For a while he is happy. Players often carry their diamond success to other fields. But always they watch hopefully for an opening to the road back.

It was this intense love for the game, and the desire for further adventure in it, that lured Frisch toward a fresh start in the National League.

Frankie could have signed an attractive minor league contract last winter. Wise friends advised against it. Although the temptation was strong, the Fordham Flash turned around and walked away. Now he must fully realize what a mistake it would have been to leave the company of the majors, even for six short months. Once a manager drops into the minors, it takes more than one year to climb back up the ladder.

Derringer Last Hope in Chase

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—There has never, in the century of baseball, been a pitcher who could win a ball game without at least one run on his side, and easy-going Paul Derringer can only hope that he doesn't have to try to be the first today.

The big Kentucky pitcher is the Cincinnati Reds' last hope to clinch their second pennant in the life of the National League without going into a struggle with the Pittsburgh Pirates or needing the unpredictable co-operation of the Chicago Cubs against the rushing St. Louis Cardinals over the week end.

For those Cardinals have battered down the Reds' second pitching line headed by Lee Grissom and they have broken the great Bucky Walters' mastery over them and in all this time the Reds have scored not a run.

In fact, Fiddler Bill McGee's four-hit 4-0 job yesterday ran the Reds' string of nothing to 24 whole innings, dating back to the second inning of the Tuesday opener, when Billy Myers hit his three-run, game-winning homer.

Further, the Reds made their presence known in the second and third games by a slight total of eight hits, only two of them for extra bases. They stood on third base but thrice.

Polo Rescheduled

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—The clash between C. B. Wrightsman's Texas Rangers and John Hay Whitney's Greentree team for the Monty Waterbury Memorial Polo Cup was rescheduled last night for next Saturday after rain forced a postponement yesterday. At first it was planned to play this final game of the annual high-goal handicap tournament today.

Scores Ace During Lesson

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Charles F. Havey scored a hole-in-one, then followed it up with two birdies, while taking a golf lesson on the Cedarbrook Country Club course. Said Joe Seka, the professional: "I never got such outstanding results."

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	94	56	.627
St. Louis	91	58	.608
Brooklyn	79	67	.541
Chicago	82	69	.543
New York	76	73	.502
Pittsburgh	67	83	.447
Boston	60	85	.413
Philadelphia	45	101	.308

Results Sept. 27

St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 8.
Chicago 9, Pittsburgh 5 (10 innings).
Other games postponed.

Utah's Coach Takes Season Within Stride

SALT LAKE CITY (AP) — Big Seven Conference football coaches, in a poll before a campaign shot was fired, conceded the 1939 bunting to Utah University's defending champions.

But the Utes' head strategist, shrewd Ike J. Armstrong, retorted today:

"How can my team be the favorite when I haven't a punter, my centers are an unknown quantity and my line reserves are weak?"

Whereupon the stocky coach, who in 14 years has brought Utah seven undisputed conference football titles and a tie for another, produced the traditional crying towel, and wept huge tears over his sorry plight.

Unbiased Observers

Unbiased observers agreed that Armstrong had difficult problems at hand, especially since Colorado and Denver Universities were reputed to have unusual strength. But then Ike has solved such situations before, and 1939 should be no exception.

Armstrong has a host of fine backfield candidates but does lack an accurate punter. He lost several linemen but still has an experienced forward wall from end to end. His weaknesses are at center and in the reserve department.

During Armstrong's regime, Utah has won 79, lost 25 and tied 7.

The opener of a tough 1939 schedule finds the Utes meeting Santa Clara from California, at Salt Lake City, Sept. 30.

"It'll be just another ball game," said Armstrong. "If I pointed my team for that game, we'd probably lose every other one on our schedule."

Utah Line-up

The Utes will line-up something like this:

Ends, Carlos Soffe, 183, and Pete Bogden, 192; tackles, Luke Pappas, 212, and Pete Nauman, 195; guards, Rex Geary, 183, and Winston Smith, 205; center, Jim Haig, 190; quarterback, Bill Swan, 188, or Jack McKissick, 192; halfbacks, Clarence Gehrke, 194, and Tom Pace, 180; fullback, Ray Peterson, 190, or Chuck Turner, 180. All are experienced except Smith, a sophomore.

Utah's schedule: Santa Clara at Salt Lake City, Sept. 30; Wyoming at Salt Lake City, Oct. 7; Brigham Young at Provo, Oct. 14; Idaho at Boise, Oct. 21; Denver at Denver, Oct. 28; Colorado at Salt Lake City, Nov. 4; Hawaii at Salt Lake City, Nov. 11; Colorado State at Fort Collins, Nov. 18; Utah State at Salt Lake City, Nov. 23.

Freeman Ousts Jack Crawford

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP)—Youth conquered age and experience and favorites fell by the wayside yesterday in the Pacific Southwest tennis championships.

Youthful Dave Freeman of Pasadena, former national boys' champion, defeated veteran Jack Crawford of Australia in one upset, 6—1, 3—6, 8—6.

In another form reversal, Felicisimo Ampon, 100-pound star of the Philippine Davis Cup team, ousted England's Charles Hare, 6—4, 6—1, while Virginia Wolfenden of San Francisco sent the third English women's Wightman Cup team member, Valerie Scott, to the sidelines after a prolonged battle, 6—3, 15—13.

Freida Hammersley of England defeated Bonnie Blank, Los Angeles, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5. Mrs. Hammersley and Mary Hardwick are the only English women left in the tournament.

Helen Wills Moody came back to the court and teamed with Adrian Quist of Australia to easily defeat Mary Arnold and Drago Mitic of Yugoslavia, 6—0, 6—2.

Earlier, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston won from Miss Arnold, 6—2, 6—4.

Bobby Riggs, America's number one singles man, entered the third round by defeating George Toley, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—8, 6—1, while young Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles, won from John Murio, San Francisco, 6—4, 8—6.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

Opportunity not only does knock twice, but sometimes thrice. So the Cincinnati Reds still can clinch their first National League championship in 20 years by winning a single game—if they do it today.

Beaten in the second game of a doubleheader Tuesday and again yesterday by the St. Louis Cardinals, Cincinnati's pennant chances were not hurt, merely menaced.

In other words a triumph over the Redbirds today would be just as effective today as yesterday, because it would put Cincinnati 3½ games ahead with three left to play.

If the leaders fumble the clincher again in the finale of their St. Louis series, they still could win the pennant by taking only two out of three games from the Pittsburgh Pirates at the end of the week, whether or not the Cards lick the Chicago Cubs in their three remaining games.

The standing:

Team	Won	Lost	Games Behind	Games to Play
Cincinnati	94	56		4
St. Louis	91	58	2½	*4

*One game with New York cancelled.

Perfect Figures Surpassed On Five Different Occasions

By H. Archie Richardson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brutus Hamilton, head track coach at the University of California at Berkeley, in 1935 wrote an article for the "Amateur Athlete" magazine which he called, "The Ultimate of Human Effort." In this he attempted to estimate the ultimate limit of man's ability in the Olympic schedule of track and field events.

He took the Finnish Decathlon scoring table as a key by which to arrive at his figures and he gave the real credit to the Finnish mathematical physicists who devised the table. They made the difficult energy, expectancy, and fatigue graphs; they applied the evasive mathematical laws dealing with the physiological compensations; and Brutus carried their work further in order to arrive at his relative "Perfect Records."

Bettered Five Times

Now, four years later, it is interesting to look at his table and see how many of his "perfect figures" have been beaten. Since the article was published the 1936 Olympics were staged in Berlin; a remarkable group of athletes competed on a splendid track; and although there were many great performances not one of them equalled any of the "perfect figures."

However on five other occasions the figures have been beaten. In the 400 meters both Archie Williams (U. S. A.) with 46.1, and Rudolf Harbig (Germany) with 46 seconds got under the "perfect figure" of 46.2 Harbig with 1:46.6 also got under the figures in the 800 meters by 1-10 of a second for a new world record for that distance.

Topped Javelin Mark

Nikko Nikkanen of Finland with a distance of 258ft. 2½in. topped the "perfect figures" of 256ft. 10.32in. for the Javelin event. And Forest Towns (U. S. A.) who won the 110 meters High Hurdles at the 1936 Olympics ran this event in Oslo, Norway, in 1936 in 13.70s. thus beating the "perfect figures" of 13.82s.

Jesse Owens got close in two events. His best time for the 100 meters being 10.20 against 10.06. He was even closer in the 200 meters with 20.30 against 20.05s.

It is interesting to note that in the track events, Brutus Hamilton figured that Bill Carr's time of 46.2 in winning the 1932 Olympic 400 meters at Los Angeles was the "perfect figure" for that distance. Yet, one year after his article appeared, one of his own runners, Archie Williams, proved his estimate to be wrong. Of course this was no disappointment to Brutus who developed this great Negro runner in less than one year from a 49.8 man to one who was able to run the 400 meters in 46.1, and win this event for the U. S. A. at the 1936 Olympics in 46.5. In the history of track in America there is nothing to compare with this along the line of improvement. And now Harbig has cut 2-10 of a second off the "perfect figures."

Hop-Step-and-Jump

Brutus' figures indicate that the greatest improvement will be in the Hop-Step-and-Jump with the "perfect figures being set at 54ft. 8.28in. . . . that the Mile will not be run in 4 minutes . . . that it is possible to vault 15 feet . . . that the 100 yards will not be run in 9s . . . that it is not possible for a man to jump 7 feet . . . that it is possible for a human being to maintain a 4:31 mile rate for three miles, and a 4:45 speed for 6 miles.

The two University of Southern California pole vaulters—Bill Sefton, and Earle Meadows just missed clearing 15 feet by an unfortunate mistake on the part of those responsible for the equipment for that event. Both of the boys have cleared 14ft. 11in. one afternoon at a track meet in the Los Angeles Coliseum and were ready to try to raise the record to 15 feet when it was found that the bar could not be raised any higher.

At a later date this mistake was rectified but the two vaulters never again reached their peak and thus a great opportunity was lost. Bill Sefton has graduated and retired from athletics and although Earle Meadows is still in active competition and vaulting well he has not yet succeeded in raising the record to 15 feet.

While Brutus Hamilton worked out most of his figures for the metric distances he included a few in yardage and because of this it is possible to give a comparison table between amateurs and professionals. With the exception of the 100 yards the advantage is wholly with the amateurs. In the 100 a mathematical comparison between Jack Donaldson, a "professional" runner, Frank Wykoff, and Jesse Owens is in favor of the famous Blue Streak over the two speedy United States sprinters. Donaldson's 9⅜ (9 15-40) just shades the 9.4 (9 16-40) of Wykoff and Owens. Had it been possible to place all three on either the Johannesburg, or the Los Angeles Coliseum track in their peak form that would have been the "100 yard race of all time" and no human eye could have correctly placed the three runners—it would have been a camera finish.

Reds Pay Dividends

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 28 (AP)—Powel Crosley, Jr., President of the Cincinnati Reds baseball club, which is "just around the corner" from a National League pennant victory, said yesterday he believed earnings this year would "justify a substantial dividend."

In a letter to shareholders, Crosley said the club is assured of a "very substantial profit." He proposed revamping the club's financial structure, liquidation of a bank loan and a new common stock setup.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Manager Charles "Gabby" Hartnett's home run with two out in ninth inning enabled Chicago Cubs to beat Pittsburgh Pirates 6-5 and take National League lead by a half game.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The City of the Four Winds

A Tale of New York One Hundred Years Ago

By Emma Gelders Sterne

Chapter Thirteen

Rollins looked around the table. He had no great interest in the various modes of transportation, but he was a great sportsman. On the whole Rollins favored horseflesh.

"From Harlem down to the City Hall, I believe you said, sir?" The Captain wanted to make sure he had the matter straight. Although there was an ordinance against bringing the steam locomotive into the heart of the city, he was sure permission could be had for the day the race was to be run.

"That's what I said." Nathan Green was in rare good humor. He had a firm faith in the speed and staying qualities of his own horses and knew another pair that matched them. He saw a chance to prove the inefficiency of that detested means of transportation known as steam and, at the same time, provide some fine entertainment for his friends.

When Patrick took the news of the race to the office of the "Weekly Tribune" the next morning, the rest of the staff had small interest in printing it. Mr. Greeley was busy writing an editorial on the problem of the negro slaves from the sailship Amistad.

A group of slaves, it seemed, being transported by their master to a new plantation on one of the West Indian Islands, had mutinied, got possession of the ship and set the sails for Africa and freedom. The leader steered by the sun all day but having small knowledge of navigation was compelled to anchor from sunrise to sunset, until his former master offered to sail the ship in the darkness. Naïvely trusting to the good faith of the white man the negroes released him from his cabin where he had been held a prisoner and put the ship in his care every night at sundown.

Losing Ground

How the shrewd slave-owner steered the ship in the night in such a manner as to lose what ground the negroes made every day and finally brought such as survived the intolerably long voyage into the harbor of New London, there to claim them as his rightful property had been retold in every newssheet in the country. Now that the abolitionists had interested themselves in the plight of the slaves the story bade fair to become a cause célèbre. Beside such a tale, the race of a steam train and a stagecoach seemed inconsequential and frivolous.

Even young Whitman failed to become excited. So the small item was crowded at the bottom of the third column of the second page, in between the news from the war in Spain and the announcement of the introduction of a new toy to fix images on paper, an application of the discovery of M. Daguerre "who hopes to devise some further method of fixing not merely the images of things but also of their colours." It was printed in small type without a head-line. Nevertheless, when the paper was issued, the notice made a great stir. Questions came pouring into the office. When was the race to be run? Who would drive the stagecoach? How many passengers would each competing vehicle carry? Before the next week's "Tribune" came out, the date of the race had been set. The daily sheets printed it: the last day of June.

A Decade of Change

When it is realized that the whole question of travel by steam had risen within the last decade, that pack horse, stagecoach, wagon-train and water-craft had for thousands of years been the only means of movement, when oceans and continents had been traversed by these simple vehicles without knowledge or thought of other methods, it is easy to see why men of Nathan Green's kind, men who by nature oppose change in any established condition of life, should have found it particularly upsetting to be suddenly challenged by a lot of fanatics who, not content with taking sails off of half the ships, now seemed determined to turn the whole race of horses out to pasture. Sermons were preached, pro and con. Editorials were written on the enormous historical implications of the forthcoming race. The citizens of New York didn't care much about that. They were too busy taking sides. Mostly the side of the steam train, the Americus.

The springtime had something to do with the high fervor. And the year . . . the fact that it was 1839 and not 1837, the panic year, the year of suffering, of actual food shortage and flour riots. Nor '35, the year of the Great Fire. The town had had its periods of discouragement. But the times had turned with the year, the year with the spring.

New York was having one of its moments of surging growth, and the race between the stagecoach and the steam train symbolized the rising hopes of the city. To foreigners pouring into New York to get out of the old ways of living, new things were treasured. They heard about the race and backed that wonderful American thing, the steam locomotive. Young people read about the race and laughed and said, "The Americus is going to wallop the life out of those horses. It's a good Yankee contraption. Goes twenty miles an hour. You can't stop progress!"

Nathan Green was bewildered at the turn of events but he and his friends doggedly met every challenge. When the boiler-makers announced that they were going to build a grand-stand on Fourteenth Street, Mr. Green persuaded the blacksmiths to erect a platform across from City Hall.

"The finish is the thing to see," he started grimly. "That's where the horses come in. They don't break down, they finish!" He took comfort in remembering a similar race of Mr. Peter Cooper's in Baltimore several years ago, when the stagecoach had won by half a mile. He even permitted himself a smile when he heard that Captain Jones had invited Mr. Cooper to be one of his chosen passengers.

Jonathan Post, walking up the railroad tracks to the McGilvray cabin one Saturday morning about two weeks after the dinner-party, was almost taken off his feet by Michael and Ellen.

"Michael won't ever let me be the locomotive!" Ellen threw herself against him with such a rush that it knocked his hat off.

"Girls can't get up steam," Michael defended his position. "Listen to me whistle! Besides I can run the fastest. You wouldn't want the steam train beaten, would you now, Ellen? Sure and when Tim plays it's he that is the Americus."

"Where is Tim?" Johnny spoke with studied carelessness. He wanted to ask the whereabouts of Kathleen. Questions about Tim came easier.

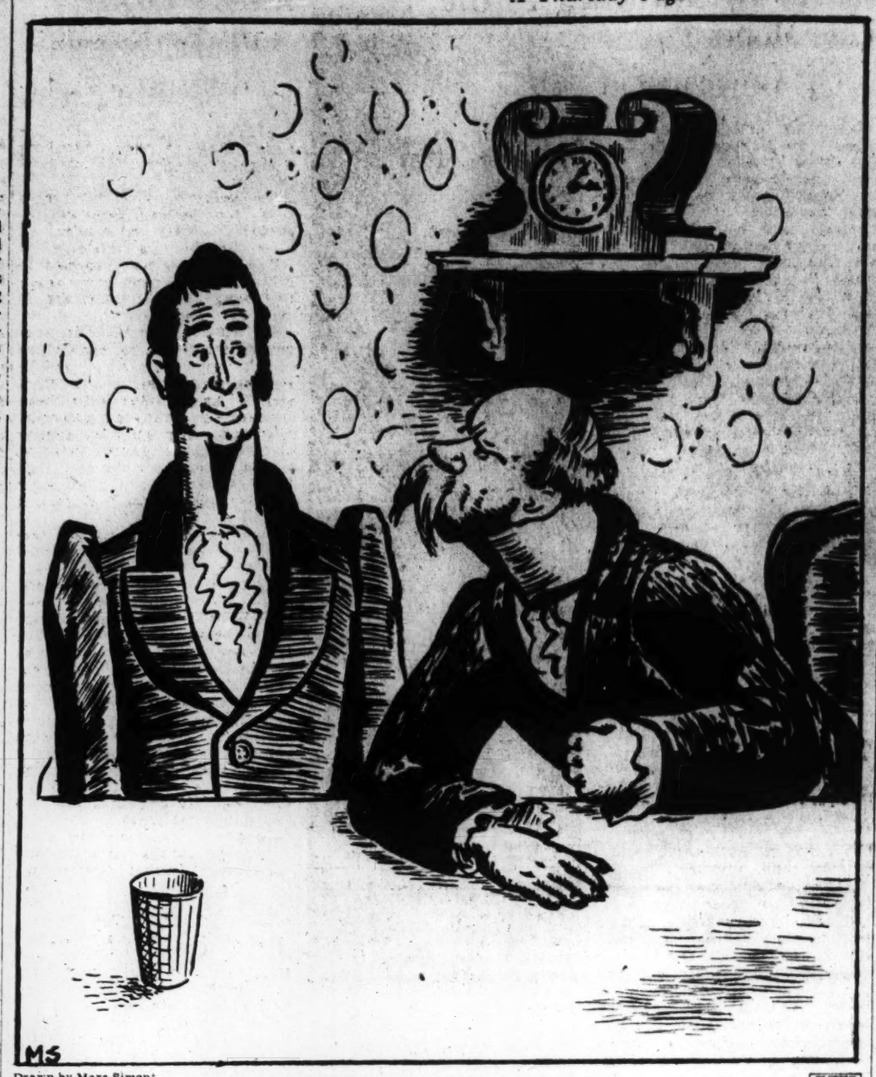
"He's practising his speech. Kate's teaching it to him. She says a line, then he repeats it after her. She's that anxious for him to win the prize. Is it true now, what he says, that the schoolmaster's offered a whole American dollar?"

Johnny nodded. The last day of school was always prize day. Certificates of proficiency, medals, money prizes would be distributed. Parents would come and sit through the sweltering exercises, eyes, ears, hopes fastened on their offspring. Johnny himself was working up a Latin essay. He would have liked to try for the prize in Geography, but Latin would be more to his credit at boarding school, in the fall. The prize for the younger boys, for the best delivery of a patriotic poem was newly offered this year.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story So Far

The high note of the dinner party Captain Jones gave to celebrate the reunion of the McGilvray children with their father was a challenge from Nathan Green, the shipbuilder, to the Captain to race the new steam engine, the Americus, against his coach and four. The Captain, a retired pirate and always in the van of progress, drove the Americus on its regular bi-weekly runs between Fourteenth Street and Harlem. He had come to know the McGilvray children through Jonathan Post, who had met Timothy McGilvrary in school and became interested in the children who had taken refuge in a tool shed on the outskirts of the city while they waited for their father, who had been left behind in Ireland.



Drawn by Marc Simont

"That's what I said," replied Nathan Green.

Bird Pictures

Wood Thrush

Flit,
limb to limb,
find a slantwise heavenward limb.
Perch,
hop to its summit,
sing the thrushes' song.
No afternoon of waiting is too long.

Scarlet Tanager

On a high white limb of the birch,
scarlet body, ebony winged:
perch there, perch and sing!
More beautiful than other feathered thing.

Catbirds

Two catbirds turning over last year's leaves,
dusky and silent;
gray is the color of silence.

JOHN RITCHEY

Tales of Two Hemispheres

Book Reviews

On Sun-Swept Prairie

There were not many days when something did not happen in Deadwood, Dakota, at the time that gold-mining settlement in the '70's and '80's was emerging from camp to town, as told in "All the Days Were Antonia's," by Gretchen McKown and Florence Stebbins Gleeson. Here is captured alive, at an age difficult to define, an only child of staunch spirited parents whose daily experiences reflected enterprising frontier living.

There is a convincing ring of certainty that the incidents related are based on actual reminiscences, from the moment when Tony with her mother, Lily Prime, having had a quick lunch at Ching's restaurant in Cheyenne, supervised by Aunt Abigail Wood, were among the crowd outside the Prime, Wood & Co. Bank watching for the brown coach with its six galloping mustangs that was to bear them onward across the prairies to the Black Hills. It was a heavily loaded coach that went on its way out to the full sun-sweep and wind-sweep of the prairies.

Even though Tony had been known to say "I always travel for excitement," neither she nor her mother could have imagined in their wildest dreams in New York the hazards of the Bad Lands, the muds and floods they encountered before they were to have the first glimpse of their destination—a scattering of tiny brown roofs and white tent tops far below them in a great hill-ed-in valley.

This is a thrilling, intimate and original story of American frontier living.

Sagas of Old Ireland

From the story-filled highlands of Donegal come two books of tales of wonder and stirring adventure, of unsurpassed merit and charm. The first is a collection of Irish folk lore, made by a master story-teller who has learned his art by listening to the great Sanachies themselves at the nightly story-tellings by the cottage turf fires in valley and hillsides. It is "The Well o' the World's End," by Seumas MacManus.

Of Mr. McManus it is told that at the age of seven years he could tell over a hundred of these wondrous stories of enchantment heard by the firesides of his father and neighbors. In this newly published volume there are not too many tales but just enough to make a reader search for more.

The first story, which gives the title to the book, is about the miraculous fortune of Conor, once upon a time the son of a King of Ireland, whose brave deeds on a distant journey beyond the Great Green Plain of Dreams brought great rejoicing home to his father's castle. One of the certain favorites for some of the younger readers will be the amusing adventures of Una and her magpie prince told in "Feather o' My Wing."

Both boys and girls, and anyone at all who revels in fairy tales of giants, princes and princesses, will count this book a treasure to search the world's end for. Lucky the person who may have the good fortune to hear some of the tales told!

The second book is a vigorous biographical story, "O'Donel of Destiny," by Mary Kiely. Hugh Roe O'Donel was the red-haired princeling, at whose birth in Donegal Castle a half-forgotten, thousand-year-old-prophecy was to be fulfilled. It was in the unhappy period in the history of Ireland, when the Irish Privy Council of Queen Elizabeth gathered in secret sessions in Dublin Castle, plotting against the strongholds of the Irish lords in the northern and western territories. All Ireland was waiting for a leader when Hugh Roe O'Donel was born.

The fulfillment of his mighty destiny was wrought of daring deeds, and the telling of them in this story is wonderfully well done.

Three centuries were to pass before a yellowed musty letter discovered in the Tower of London revealed to historians a cryptic paragraph making clear the fatal plot that prevented the return of the gallant O'Donel from his mission to Spain.

Excellent as have been some of the previously published stories about this Irish prince, in this new book we have a rarely fine tale of romance and chivalry, and a vivid addition to historical material of Elizabethan times. The illustrations in black and white, by Victor Dowling, strongly in the tradition of Howard Pyle, seem completely harmonious with the medieval setting.

Track and Turf

Not every holiday season when new gift books begin to pile up can there be a thoroughly acceptable picture book for the older boys and girls who have left the usual picture book many years behind them. This year there is a remarkable book of pictures, however, that will appeal to those of all ages who care for and understand horses. It is "Black, Bay, and Chestnut, Profiles of Twenty Favorite Horses," by C. W. Anderson.

This volume of superb lithographs opens with a fine head portrait of Man o' War, Champion of Champions, the big golden stallion, a celebrity in Kentucky today, who is admired by thousands of visitors every year. War Admiral, Man o' War's best son, and Seabiscuit, his greatest grandson, are among some that are pictured at full speed on the track.

A Modern Pegasus, Heatherbloom, is drawn in action just clearing the bar, and Amagansett, the winner of the steeplechase races at Belmont Park, is caught as he clears the jump. Not all the champions are portrayed in action. Nothing as monotonous as that. There is Gallant Fox, the Curious, standing ready in the pasture to look at someone whom he has never seen before. His two sons, Omaha and Flares, are posed together, a peerless pair.

The artist-author, already well known for both his etchings and lithographs of horses, has created a book vibrant of the track and turf which will be appreciated by every horse lover.

Questions of Identity

Two mystery stories for girls which will be sure delights for many readers are Mrs. Augusta Huiell Seaman's latest, "The Mystery at Lindon Hall," and "The Chateau of the Swan," by Rupert Sargent Holland, another popular author. The young heroines of both books have mysterious affairs that are linked with events in foreign countries and even with secrets of exiled royalty.

Mrs. Seaman has chosen for the setting of her story Bordentown, New Jersey, of a hundred years ago when Joseph Bonaparte, the exiled King of Spain, was in residence there. The interest of the story centers in the friendship of three school girls who were pupils at the boarding school, Linden Hall, which was in charge of Madame Murat, wife of the French prince.

Older girls will undoubtedly prefer the lively adventures of the impulsive seventeen-year-old Sally in "The Chateau of the Swan." With her sea captain father, from Martinique to France aboard the brig Lively Lass, her venturing took her on a thrilling search. On the island of Martinique, in infancy, she had been rescued after a hurricane by Captain Thomas Lovell, and his wife and he had brought her up as their daughter, in Salem, Massachusetts. Though happy with them she was now eager and ready for a greater happiness by discovering about her unknown heritage.

The only trace of it she possessed was a locket, with two miniatures inside, bearing on its lid the name Sara together with the emblem of a swan wearing a coronet and the moto "L'Etoile de la Mer." The troublous times of the French Revolution had prevented communications and had wrought great changes in the families of the French aristocracy. Upon reaching France her first great friend and ally was none other than Madame Josephine whom she and her father had met earlier in Martinique.

Mary Adeline Whitney

All the Days Were Antonia's, by Gretchen McKown and Florence Stebbins Gleeson. Illustrations by Zhenya Gay. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

The Well o' the World's End, by Seumas MacManus. Illustrations by Richard Bennett, New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

O'Donel of Destiny, by Mary Kiely. Illustrations by Victor Dowling. New York and London: The Oxford University Press. $2.00.

Black, Bay, and Chestnut, Profiles of Twenty Favorite Horses, by C. W. Anderson, New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

The Mystery at Lindon Hall, by Augusta Huiell Seaman. Illustrated by deV. Lee. New York and London: D. Appleton-Century Co. $2.00.

The Chateau of the Swan, by Rupert Sargent Holland. Illustrated by Elinore Blaisdell. New York and Toronto: Farrar & Rinehart Inc. $2.00.

Laying Up Your Boat

Get Ready to Take It Out of the Water

By Arthur H. Baldwin

Our articles on sailing, published on this page some weeks ago, were, properly enough, concerned mainly with the summer aspects of sail boats. Now a different season of the year has arrived. It is time, therefore, to consider seriously the job of laying our boats up, since fall is here.

Now, in one sense, the process of laying up may be called a branch of seamanship. Anyway, it is certain that the act of laying up should be accomplished in a seamanlike manner. By that kind of lay-up, or storage, a small boat actually gains during her period of idleness rather than loses. Because, whenever a boat is stored properly, she is not put back by the winter. She holds on to all the improvements that were made on her the previous year. Thus when work is commenced the following summer it is piled on top of that which went on before. The boat then becomes a better boat year after year.

First—Choose a Location

And besides that, the process of a proper lay-up is a relatively simple one, which is another thing in its favor. If you are taking your boat to a boat yard there is practically nothing to it at all. The yard does all the work then; all you do is pay the bill. That bill—for those of you who are thinking of taking your boats to a yard for the first time—is worked out according to the length of your boat. One dollar to two dollars per foot of boat is the usual charge for haul-out and storage.

In addition the yard sometimes wants some work on the boat either in the spring or during the winter, which will also add to the cost. Check up, therefore, on costs beforehand and make sure that some work will be left for you, for the quickest way to get an inside knowledge of your boat is to do some work on her yourself.

But, naturally, there are many owners of boats who cannot afford to use a boat yard. In fact to save money in this way is an excellent route to take toward buying new canvas should your ship need some, for as was stated before the job of laying up is relatively easy.

Then Build a Cradle

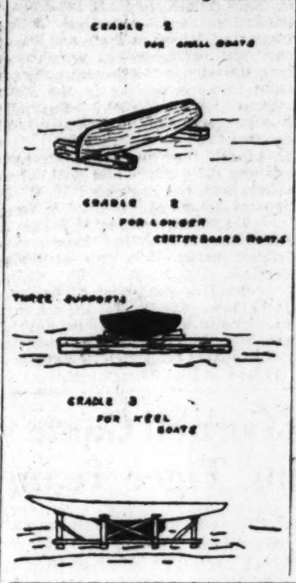
Find the location first. If a shed or garage or barn is available plan on storing your boat there. Be sure that the shed does not leak too greatly though, and see that it has ample elbow room also. A good job of painting cannot be done in the spring, if meanwhile you are scraping yourself skinny between the walls of your shed and your boat.

Lacking a shed, the next choice for storing is out in the open. Cover the boat with canvas and she will suffer little by such exposure. Only be certain that the place that you have selected is well above high water. For the smaller fry your own back yard may serve, an excellent location for constant survey.

After the location has been found, consider the ways and means by which you intend to support your boat up off the damp ground. This means that you must build a cradle for her. The cradle should be at least ten inches high. Its type will vary according to the kind of boat.

If your boat happens to be an undecked one, say a rowboat or a dinghy, she may be stored bottom side up. Place several short planks on top of each other for this kind of boat, forming a pair of beams. Run them parallel to each other and capsize your boat over them. That will be all the cradle you will need for an open boat.

On the other hand a decked boat of any kind must be stored right side up in order to prevent the deck beams from taking the load.



In that case build up three heavy beams. Lay them on the ground crosswise to the boat, one at the bow, one near the stern, and one amidships. Then place blocks of wood at the boat's sides to keep her on an even keel. It is well to use wedges between the blocks and the boat to keep her firmly placed, and nail the blocks to the beams so that they cannot move.

And Perhaps a Scaffold

Cradles for decked boats that have keels require a little more carpentering from their owners, since a fixed keel naturally holds the hull of the boat well off the ground. In this case a kind of scaffold must be built to reach the hull. Do this by first placing a pair of beams on the ground so spaced that they will rest beneath the keel but as far apart as possible. Then place another longer beam on top of the shorter beams, lengthwise of the boat.

Erect stout uprights from the ends of each short beam to the hull of the boat. Brace these uprights well and place wedges in between the posts and the hull. Then erect posts from the ends of the long beam to the bow and stern of the boat and brace them also.

Thus, when your boat is on the cradle, she will be supported at six points—four supports at the sides, and one at each end. Make sure, however, that the long fore and aft beam is resting solidly on blocks to hold it at the same level as the cross beams. Sometimes this long beam is not used on the cradle. In that case support the boat from the ground.

One thing is sure, for all boats 12 feet long or over, more than two supports must be used or they will either sag in the center or at the ends. That was the reason why at least three cross beams were recommended for the decked centerboard boat, and why four supports are suggested for the keeled boat. Have those supports ready in a dry, protected spot—ready, that is, to take your boat as soon as you pull her out, and you will be well on your way to laying your boat up. We shall deal with the work of actually laying up our boat in another article.

Make a Dictionary!

It's good fun to make a dictionary. Not one of the big, thick volumes we need to use for certain unusual words. Nor do I mean one of the smaller kind which has several thousands of words. But each of us will enjoy making our individual lists of words.

Someone has said, "Reading maketh a ready man; writing maketh an exact man." To make this come true for us, we need to study words. There are between three and four hundred thousand words in the English language. Of this great number more than three-fourths come from Latin origin; but we have borrowed many words from the other languages of the world. Some of our new words have been invented; some of them are based on old words.

Before we talk about making a personal dictionary there is one matter which needs a paragraph of its own. Sometimes you will hear a person say, "Slang is really American speech. It makes your talking and writing lively and interesting." This should be taken with a grain of salt! (This, you see, is a bit of slang.) We use too much slang, rather than too little! Do you realize why? It is because we do not know enough words to find readily that word or phrase which will give the exact meaning we want. So we do the easiest thing; we resort to a slang expression. If we honestly try, we will find that we can get along without much slang. There are enough lively, gay and intriguing words in our language to supply all our needs—if we take the trouble to learn them.

How shall one make his own dictionary? There are two secrets the writer has discovered in making his personal dictionary over a period of years. First, buy a loose-leaf notebook which will be the dictionary; second, always keep a small notebook or pad of paper handy so that you can jot down words or phrases that come to your attention. For the first notebook, the permanent dictionary, the three-ringed notebook using lined paper six by ten inches has proved most efficient. For the second purpose, a small six-ringed notebook, using paper three by five inches has proved very convenient. To keep the notebook neat, use gummed reinforcements around the holes which fit over the rings. Your dictionary will last for many years with this protection.

Keep the words listed alphabetically—individual tabs may be bought which fasten to the tops of pages, so that you can turn quickly to any letter. The word may be written at the left hand side of the page, and the definition and synonyms written to the right. If you use only one side for listing words, the reverse side of the sheet may be used for special notes and comments. A small figure, 1, 2, 3, etc., will be found effective in referring to them.

In addition to the words you regularly list, make one section of the notebook a place for "Story-telling Words." What are story-telling words? As you start your dictionary, suppose you look up the following words: sirloin, museum, person, sandwich, baseball, and Wednesday. After each word write a few sentences about its history. It's lots of fun, and informative also.

Photograph by Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Miniature Bronzes Have Charm

Small bronzes have been the favorite playthings of artists for centuries. There seems to be a special fascination in hovering over the creation of a small thing and making it as true to life as if it were of life-sized proportions.

These miniature bits of local and current life as lived in the long ago, which we see in museum collections, seem to have come from the very hearts of their creators, bringing with them touches of manners and customs that historians might seek for in vain in the large heroic bronzes. The sixth and fifth centuries B. C. seem to have been the greatest period in Greece for these small bronzes.

But examining these little chefs d'oeuvres and smiling over their archaic simplicity is not enough for the inveterate museum goer. He wants to know how they were made. The answer is not so simple as the Irishman's recipe for making a lead pipe, which was "to take a hole and pour lead round it!" But the principle is the same.

One of the methods used in making them is called "cire perdue" or "lost wax." That was the method most generally used in ancient times. The figurine was modeled in wax, either with or without a clay core. Then clay or plaster was applied to the wax model with vent holes or "gates" to let out the melted wax, and the bronze metal was poured in.

The goat which is our first example of archaic Greek art stands about five inches high. He was cast hollow, the wax being modeled around a core. Although the little beast has the same bland satisfied look of goats in our own day, he is really very old, dating from the sixth century B. C., and is classified as "archaic" on account of the hair-by-hair treatment of his back from his head to his little twitching turned-up tail.

His beard has received the same care, and reminds you of that of a well-barbered old-fashioned dandy's. The throat glands which hang on either side have been treated in the same decorative manner. The lines incised on horns, hair, beard and glands form a decoration that stands sharply out against the stark simplicity of the rest.

He is said to have been Etruscan, in all probability, and was perhaps a greatly prized ornament in the boudoir of a beauty living in that part of Italy which was called Etruria in those days, but which we now call Tuscany. His date, however, has been fixed with some certainty at the middle of the sixth century B. C.

It seems curious to realize that within the same century that this little masterpiece was created Nebuchadnezzar was busy capturing Jerusalem (586 B. C.). This gives one an idea of how long ago he was modeled. Has the art of today made much progress beyond the technique and charm of this small goat from long-ago Etruria?

Ethel Hugli-Camp

Commerce and Finance

Bankers Assail Excessive Federal Control of Financial Functions

Business and Industry

Brazil Is Hard Hit by Economic Tie With Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Expansion of commercial ties with other American Republics as a defense against wartime dislocations had been actively proposed in Brazil even before the Panama Conference met to consider the economic effects of neutrality.

Many proposals have been advanced for the development of internal markets, as well as improvement of transport to neighboring countries.

Concern is expressed over the fact that Brazil had placed orders for about $55,000,000 worth of armaments in Germany as well as sales for 4,000,000 bags of coffee and that these transactions might involve terrific losses to the nation whose gold resources were exhausted to pay for the program of rearmament.

Living Costs Rise

Brazilian finances are reported to be in bad shape. The cost of living has increased 20 to 30 per cent. And the fact that influential leaders seemingly have gambled on the wrong horse in the world situation make the present developments in Europe and Asia far more portentous for Brazil than was the outbreak of war in 1914 Informed observers do not see how things will be unscrambled for Brazil if war in Europe becomes generalized.

Officially Brazil has declared its intention of remaining neutral. The Cabinet met on Sept. 2 and discussed the world situation though no official statement was made, save that about the neutrality of Brazil. Various Ministries are taking steps to prevent rise in prices and panics, and a five-day bank holiday was decreed by the Federal Government, ending Sept. 5. The price of certain imported commodities has already gone up 10 per cent and others even 20 per cent.

The prospects are that the first year of a World War will prove a difficult one but that though the demand for coffee will decrease, that for cotton, meat, minerals and other products may increase. But the experience of 1914-1918 is being made use of and already steps are being made to found certain industries which will make Brazil even more self-sufficient economically than she is now.

Brazil Unprepared

The unpreparedness of Brazil has given lay and military observers much concern and if the rearmament program hinges on German deliveries of orders paid for by Brazilian gold and coffee and if these deliveries cannot be made the nation will suffer a serious economic collapse and it will be difficult to see how the present Administration could survive the blow to its prestige.

All agree that regardless of these economic and personal ties to Germany, the majority of Brazilians are more and more anti-German, a fact which has been reflected in the virtual boycott of the large German department stores and in the non-purchase of German products. And waves of pro-United States-ism are felt in most parts of the nation. Just exactly what the official relationships will be will depend on United States handling of the situation, developments within the Brazilian army and in the world situation.

Steel Men Express Opposition to War

CLEVELAND, (AP) — Tom N. Girdler, Chairman of the Republic Steel Corp., says the idea that war brings any genuine prosperity to the steel industry is "a delusion and a snare."

Speaking at a meeting of Founder Engineering Societies, Mr. Girdler said: "I know of no responsible person in the steel industry who wants the United States to take up arms. We can dispose of the idea at once that war brings any genuine prosperity to the steel industry.

"Even if large profits were allowed by the Government, which I do not believe would be the case in any future war, they would be of no lasting benefit to the industry."

The Republic chairman advocated repeal of the arms embargo.

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP)—Charles R. Hook, President of the American Rolling Mill Company, in an address here said "nothing is farther from the truth than a belief that industry would welcome the United States' entry into war."

Mr. Hook said members of the National Association of Manufacturers were "virtually unanimous" in agreeing that "war means only great loss in the end."

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Oil in Limelight as Prices Go Up and TNEC Probe Carries On

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The oil industry, enfant terrible of American industry, is in the news again.

Like everything else, its prices are beginning to go up and its activity is accelerating. Bunker prices on the Atlantic Coast have firmed sharply and on the Gulf Coast have risen substantially. Gasoline prices are steady to higher and nobody wants to sell. Refineries are running unseasonally fast but nobody knows where the gasoline is going, for their inventories are not accumulating; the trade somewhere is accumulating or replenishing inventories just as in every other line.

As a result it looks as though there might soon be an increase in crude prices from the present $1.02 for 36.9-gravity crude in Group No. 3 mid-Continent territory despite the current rather sharp increase in output.

The Course of Prices

The present price was reinstated after the August shut-downs. Early in August the big crude buyers got tired of the narrow spread between $1.02 for crude and the going prices for refined, and they cut crude to $0.82. Then the mid-Continent got angry and the leading states shut down all their wells except the marginals and strippers for a fortnight.

Output was reduced about 2,000,000 barrels a day for about 15 days, and so about 30,000,000 barrels was drawn from storage, and that drew storage down to the lowest levels in 18 years and perhaps to the lowest levels on record in terms of current rates of consumption. Crude oil stocks of around 230,000,000 barrels are now only about 65 days' supply, and everybody in the trade seems to agree that 225,000,000 barrels is just about as low as the tank should be allowed to get. So the crude buyers put the price back to $1.02.

But now everybody is talking about the war (as in every other line of business) and its probable effect on demand, and this extremely low level of crude oil supplies is a very bullish factor indeed. Not that crude allowables cannot easily be increased, for that is the curious thing about the oil industry that it can always increase supply but not always so easily decrease it. However, it is getting pretty obvious that a genuine sharp increase in demand for refined products is in the making.

Oil Market Expanding

This increase in demand is by no means just the obvious demand to be expected of the Allies floating to victory on the well-known sea of oil. Demand for the bunker oil and diesel oils for tanker shipment to belligerent countries has so far not only failed to increase but has actually decreased for Germany can no longer buy. The derangement of shipping lanes this month has actually slowed the takings of bunker oil.

But there is a large prospective demand for gasoline. People are driving more and buying more cars. The automobile industry is overwhelmed with orders, and will easily turn out 1,000,000 cars the fourth quarter, far above expectations. Bureau of Mines forecasts of gasoline consumption will have to be revised upwards.

There is a large prospective demand for gas oils and fuel oils for industry, as industrial activity picks up. Competitive soft and hard coal prices are firming up.

Imports of crude from South America over the 21-cent tariff are declining, presumably because the market is better in Europe.

And lastly though the war demand from Europe has not yet materialized, it is certain to do so. And with warfare far more mechanized than 25 years ago the demand will be much greater than then. The convoy system for escorting tankers is just getting in operation. They make such good targets unescorted. Hence bunker and fuel and diesel oil prices have already risen at the gulf in anticipation.

War Doubles Oil Needs

Conservative estimates are that war will double the oil requirements of belligerents. Britain uses about 90,000,000 barrels of oil a year and France about 50,000,000. For war, therefore, their needs will increase by about 150,000,000 barrels a year, or very roughly about 400,000 barrels a day against current American production of about 3,300,000 barrels. These figures can be played with in a mighty loose way of course.

Some people, for instance, estimate that war will triple instead of double a belligerent's oil needs over his peace-time needs. That would be an increase of 800,000 barrels a day for the Allies instead of 400,000. Then again accelerated business and prosperity here would add several hundred thousand barrels a day to our domestic requirements.

On the other hand a Venezuelan pipe line to the sea has just been completed with 100,000 barrels a day capacity which with one more pumping station will carry 200,000 barrels a day, and then there is Iran and Iraq, which last year turned out about 110,000,000 barrels (about 300,000 barrels a day) but which probably couldn't be increased so much on account of perils by sea and land.

It all adds up to the fact that the demand for American oil will probably increase sharply in the next few months, and because our present crude oil stocks are near the bottom of the barrel, this increased demand must be promptly met by taking the choke off the wells in the mid-Continent area, and probably will be accompanied by an increase in the crude oil price.

Oil Resources of Europe

People are of course guessing how much oil Germany can get. She has been consuming about 50,000,000 barrels a year (against 90,000,000 for the United Kingdom and 1,134,000,000 barrels last year here). The whole continent of Europe outside of Russia only produced last year some 58,000,000 barrels, so if Germany over-ran it all she couldn't meet much more than half her military needs. Of the 58,000,000 barrels 48,000,000 was in Rumania, about 3,750,000 in Poland, and 4,074,000 in Germany. No other country lifted 1,000,000 barrels to the surface.

Russia produced about 200,000,000 barrels. But she consumed an estimated 164,000,000 barrels. But that doesn't mean she would have 40,000,000 or more to spare for Germany. There is the transportation problem first. And Russia is mobilized. Her panther divisions have more ground to cover than the Germans.

Meantime the American oil industry is beset with its perennial problem of politics. In the last year and a half it has faced the Borah-Gillette bill for the divorce of its pipe lines, the Harrington bill for the divorce of its marketing divisions, the Cole bill for federal control over crude oil production, the Wisconsin trials for buying up distress gasoline under NRA and for selling to jobbers at identical discounts under retail prices, the current Department of Justice prosecutions in California, and the coming Wyoming prosecutions under the basing point pretext, and now comes the TNEC "inquiry."

Technique of the Committee

The staff of the Anti-Monopoly Committee has done an extraordinarily good publicity job of standardizing a successful technique, and is now using it on the oil industry as developed in the attack on the glass industry, the insurance people, and the building industry. As with the insurance business, the attack is ingenious; the appearance is an "inquiry," but the real purpose is to lay the ground, through the airing of actual abuses, however petty, or alleged ones, for an extension of Federal power. The inquiry opens with a statement by a captive economist, mixing a strong concoction of billions, millions, percentages, and profits, mixed with such toxic terms of political combat as "monopolistic" and "semi-monopolistic" and "princely earnings." Then a strange blend of contradicting witnesses is called.

The marketing end of the oil industry is so over-developed, and consequently so fiercely competitive, that disgruntled elements are sure to attack the big companies and observers here expect the TNEC to turn this attack to the advantage of further Federal control over the industry.

The results of the first day's hearings were evidence of the skill and ability of the committee's publicity arm. Though its fact-and-figure man is practically unknown in the oil industry, the statement of Professor John B. Ise got four fifths of the newspaper space given to the story. Dr. Joseph Pogue, an authority on oil economics not only throughout the trade but liberally quoted in the recent voluminous study of "Energy Resources and National Policy" of the National Resources Committee, got merely a part of the other fifth.

Steel White Collar Workers Are Busier

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation announced its "white collar" workers were being returned to a 5½ day week schedule as "work demands it."

A spokesman said there had been no blanket order for the 5½ day week as the result of increased operations and none was intended immediately.

Salaried clerical and office forces were placed on a five-day week, corresponding to a reduction of approximately nine per cent in pay, last May 1. There was no announcement of the number who had been placed on the longer work schedule.

St. Louis Exchange's Wheat Receipts at Peak in July

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Merchants' Exchange here, the oldest in the United States, in July recorded its greatest month's volume of wheat receipts since the exchange was established in 1836.

Farmers from Missouri and Illinois shipped 8,439 carloads of winter wheat to St. Louis during July—the equivalent of 12,658,500 bushels, which is approximately 2,000,000 more than the total received here in 1938.

The increase takes on significance when it is realized that the farmers of the Missouri-Illinois area cut their production roughly 20 per cent in compliance with the Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938. It is partially explained by the existence of a bumper crop with a 125-mile radius of St. Louis—an economical trading distance.

R. H. Macy Cuts Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—R. H. Macy & Co. made public an unaudited report for Macy's and its affiliated stores showing a consolidated net loss of $403,465 for the six months ended July 29, compared with a loss of $601,039 in the corresponding 1938 period.

Bankers Condemn Easy Money Policy Of Government

SEATTLE (AP)—Monetary policies of the National Administration drew criticism here at the first general session of the American Bankers Association's 65th annual convention.

About 2,000 bankers from all parts of the Nation heard H. Donald Campbell, President of the Chase National Bank, New York City, and Dr. Paul F. Cadman, San Francisco, President of the American Research Foundation, assail what they termed excessive Government control of some major financial functions.

Both speakers condemned any plans the Government might have for eventual nationalization of the credit system.

Warn of War Boom Dangers

They said the country's business was better and would continue the upturn, but they warned of the dangers of a war boom and easy credit.

"Competition of some Government credit agencies" also drew their fire, as did the "Government's easy money policy" and its effect on the return of savings accounts and investments of the "work and save" type of citizens.

"Artificially low interest rates constitute one major cause of low bank earnings," said Mr. Campbell. "Another is the widespread decline in commerce, and a third has undoubtedly been the apprehension of war. Added to the handicap of low interest rates is the fact that to a varying extent all banks face the competition of government credit agencies.

"Effective work has been done by certain of these agencies in the matter of financial reconstruction during the great depression. But to go beyond this and to make use of funds borrowed from commercial banks at rates of interest fixed at artificially low levels, in order to compete with these same commercial banks, struggling desperately to sustain themselves, seems to me to be both unfair and shortsighted.

"Existing money rates do not represent equilibrium between savings and the demand for long-term funds. For a time, the true situation has been disguised by government deficits, by the financing of these deficits through the banking system, by the swelling of bank deposits and by the growth in excess reserves.

"Commercial banks are not alone in experiencing the consequences of the present national monetary policies," the New York financier asserted. "The easy money policy has permeated the entire economy. The thrifty and prudent have been penalized through its efforts on the return from their savings and investments. Millions of individuals are paying more for life insurance. . . . Universities and endowed institutions have had to curtail essential services, increase charges and reduce salaries. . . ."

Mr. Campbell predicted interest rates "cannot remain pegged at their present low levels."

More Look for "Bounty"

Dr. Cadman said government monetary policies had encouraged a "larger and larger" number of people and business enterprises to look to the government for "bounty."

He said a government policy of redistribution of wealth was the bounty being paid to satisfy the discontented.

Philip A. Benson, President of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y., and President of the Association, called for labor, management and government to "rebuild the nation's economy to meet the strains" the European war would inflict upon the United States.

President-Elect Robert M. Hanes told a civic club meeting here "the growing public debt is a threat to our democracy" and might bring a dictatorship if the United States became involved in war.

"The national debt was less than one billion dollars when the World War started," said the Winston-Salem, N. C., banker. "Today the debt stands at forty-five billions. If we are drawn into the European war, it may well go up to eighty billions.

"If this should happen, the question arises: Can we take the punishment that would be entailed in the payment of a debt of such proportions and remain a true democracy?

"Remember it was the staggering economic burden which was placed on Germany that made Hitler possible."

Blames Bank's Low Wage For Man's Misuse of Funds

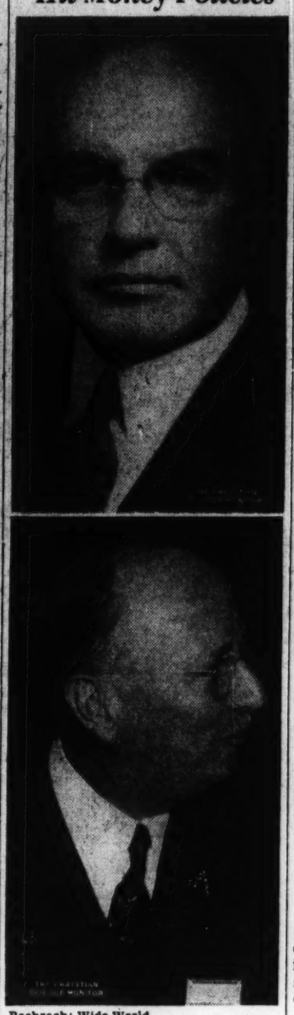
JACKSON, Tenn. (AP)—Sentencing a youthful bank cashier on a charge of misusing $800 in bank funds, Federal Judge John D. Martin declared a bank directorate was "guilty of derelection of duty" when it failed to pay a "living wage" to a man responsible for thousands of dollars.

He sentenced L. C. Christopher, former cashier of the Peoples' State Bank of Sardis, Tenn., to three months in jail and fined him $600. Mr. Christopher pleaded guilty to a charge of making false entries and misappropriating bank funds.

Mr. Christopher told the court he took the money piecemeal for himself and his wife to live. He said he was paid $60 a month and given $4.25 expense money for his automobile, which cost him $20 per month on bank business.

"If a bank cannot pay a living wage to a man of such responsibility, it should either close or consolidate with a larger institution," Judge Martin asserted.

Hit Money Policies



Bachrach; Wide World

Above: H. Donald Campbell, President of the Chase National Bank, New York City. Below: Dr. Paul F. Cadman, San Francisco, President of the American Research Foundation.

Ways of Liquidating British-Owned U. S. Securities Discussed

NEW YORK (AP)—New York banks and brokers handling foreign business have been working out a plan to permit liquidation of British-owned American securities here without actual transfer of the certificates across the ocean, it was learned.

The scheme, informed brokers said, calls for cancellation of certificates in London and the issuance of new ones here to replace those eliminated. Thus war risk insurance and shipping hazards would be avoided, it was pointed out.

The plan has been pushed by some brokers as a method of facilitating sale of American securities from London through gradual liquidation without direct intervention of British authorities in the disposal of foreign investments for purposes of adding to England's war chest.

Some sales of American securities by individuals already have been permitted under government scrutiny, a broker with London connections reported.

Co-operating in the plan are a group of large Wall Street banks which act as transfer agents for corporations and have London interests, including the Guaranty, the Chase, the National City, the Bankers Trust and the Central Hanover.

A. & P. to Appeal Case To Supreme Court

NEW YORK (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. announced it would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States against the Federal Trade Commission ruling that the company violated the "fair trade" law.

The commission held it was illegal for the A. & P. company to get special "service rebates" from manufacturers on the ground that the Robinson-Patman Act prohibits buyers from accepting "brokerage fees" in any guise from sellers.

The chain store firm appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia. The court last week sustained the action of the trade commission.

The new appeal was announced by Caruthers Ewing, general counsel of the A. & P.

Paint Products Sales Are Well Above 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sales of paint, varnish lacquer and fillers during the first seven months of 1939 amounted to $228,570,519, as compared with $208,911,799 for the corresponding period of last year, the Department of Commerce reports. July sales totaled $29,471,733, as compared with $26,730,148 for July, 1938.

A report on the sales of plastic paints showed the volume of such sales during the first seven months of 1939 to be $287,446, as compared with $285,717 for the corresponding seven months period of last year. The volume of sales of cold-water paints for the first seven months of 1939 amounted to $3,195,528, as compared with $2,755,686 for the same seven-month period of last year, whereas calcimines showed sales aggregating $1,840,049 as against $1,860,772 for the corresponding periods.

Bank of England Cuts Rediscount Rate to 3 P. C.

LONDON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Bank of England today reduced the rediscount rate from four to three per cent.

The reduction, after five weeks of the four per cent rate, was regarded as a vital step in adjusting Great Britain's war economy.

The new rate was expected to help the Government in the heavy borrowing it must undertake to meet war expenses.

One effect, financial circles predicted, would be to enable the Government to borrow soon on bills at between three and four per cent and lay the groundwork for cheap Government borrowing generally.

There has been agitation in many quarters for low interest rates on the belief that they were too high in the World War and inordinately increased the hardship of footing the bill for that conflict.

Some sources said the bank rate reduction would be accompanied by a government "suggestion" tantamount to an order to commercial banks not to lend money to individuals or business organizations for non-essential purposes. This, they said, would be another precaution to assure the Government of aid in borrowing at low rates to the fullest possible extent.

Sharp declines in tobacco and industrial stocks were interpreted in financial quarters as reflecting shock in the stock market at the burden of taxation proposed in the first war budget, submitted to Parliament yesterday.

Newspaper commentators cited the budget message as a warning to Germany of Britain's determination.

Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express said Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was "going to work with a meat axe" and suggested that "he would have done better to take a slice now and another slice later on."

The London Times commented that the effect of the increased taxes was "to reduce and even destroy many incomes altogether."

Exchange Seats Up $5,000

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 (AP)—Two memberships in the New York Stock Exchange were transferred today at $70,000 each, an increase of $5,000 from the previous sale and equal to the high mark for the year first touched March 8. Lowest 1939 price was $51,000 on April 11.

Ballantine Declares Priming The Pump Now Industry's Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Calling for close co-operation between business and government in order to take advantage of the increased business and rising employment given impetus by the European war, Arthur A. Ballantine, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury, speaking at the Bankers Club to members of the Municipal Bond Club, declared that now was the time to build up the financial strength of the government to the greatest strength so that a halt could be called on Federal deficit financing. The pump priming is not now coming from the government, he said, but from business itself.

"If proper action is taken," he argued, "this more substantial and firmly founded forward move may perhaps be made to outlast the tragic forces that gave it origin. After the war is over there will be lessening of demands and economic adjustments of the most adverse character. This consideration, however, should strengthen rather than lessen our resolve to realize to the full the lift from the present move and to extend and retain the impetus to the fullest extent."

The business impetus now at hand favors the ultimate realization of an increase in the national income to a figure of $80,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000 if proper courses are followed, he declared. "Even with the national income greatly increasing," he said, "reflection in increased revenues will take time. Progress demands resolute trimming of Federal expenditures and better business facilitates such action. The government had 920,310 employees on its June 30 payroll, 2,500 more than at the World War peak of Nov. 11, 1918. We are committed to certain increases in Federal expenditure.

"Social security payments are to begin earlier than was planned and be more broadly made, while the scheduled increases in social security taxes have been postponed. Large increases for military preparedness are inevitable. These considerations make doubly important prompt action for the curtailment of expenditure in fields where rising prices and multiplying jobs lessen the need for government relief."

Mr. Ballantine stated that the possibility that the United States might eventually become involved in the war must be taken into consideration in planning for sustained recovery. "The huge costs of war would fall upon our government in a state of financial unpreparedness. We could not, as in 1917, turn to new fields and ranges of taxation, free from any existing deficiency or heavy commitments. We could not, as in 1917, start almost from scratch in floating government bond issues, without complication from existing issues.

"The financial problems confronting our government in the event of war would be far more difficult than were those problems in the World War."

Citing the volume of direct government bonds outstanding in the amount of about $41,000,000,000 with an additional $5,000,000,000 of guaranteed debt, compared with a litle over $1,000,000,000 in 1917, and a State and municipal debt of upward of $20,000,00,000 against about $4,000,000,000, Mr. Ballantine said the inevitable increase in government bonds in the event of war would involve great additional and long-continuing burdens upon the budget for increased interest charges.

"War taxation would cut all profits and income to the bone," he said. "Yet the yield of the heaviest taxes that could be sustained would not go very far toward meeting the current costs of war. Under the stress of war in the general conviction that all must share to the utmost in sacrifice, it is possible that our Government would resort to what might be nominal taxation but would be in effect the taking over of all the fruits of industry, service and investments, leaving to the individual and to business but the slenderest allowance on which survival would have to be achieved, if possible."

Water Company
BONDS
For Investment
to yield from 5% to 6½%
WE HAVE HANDLED THESE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FROM AROUND 225 DIFFERENT ISSUES AND THERE WAS NO DEFAULT IN INTEREST DURING THE DEPRESSION FROM A TOTAL OF ABOUT 135 DIFFERENT ISSUES THEN OUTSTANDING.
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Firmly entrenched in Boston legend is Lorenzo Papanti and his renowned dancing academy with its amazing spring floor. Established in the sixties, his academy was unrivaled by 1870 and maintained its position of pre-eminence for a generation afterward. Tales of the talented Papanti abound in the memoirs and letters of many a Bostonian recounting unforgettable incidents of youthful days. Papanti, pointed fiddle-bow in hand, tirelessly drilled the intricacies of the waltz, polka, quadrille—plain and Lancers—as well as the schottische and the varsovienne.

It was a different world in 1870 when the youngsters of Boston decorously attended the salons of Master Papanti, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter. Today it is becoming increasingly difficult for the individual to keep informed of the constantly changing estate, inheritance and income tax laws and regulations which have a direct bearing on invested property.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange.

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day's sales 2,339,930
1939 volume to date 197,746,606
1938 volume to date 195,772,813

Market Leaders Off Fractions To Around 2 Points

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Prices failed to steam up in today's stock market, and leading issues dropped 1to around 2 points.

The opening was fast, but trading slowed after that. Near the final hour losses had been cut a little. At one time losses ran to as much as 3 points.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,600,000 shares.

Switching operations were quite apparent and some of the issues neglected in recent days were bid up a little. These divisions included rubbers and automobile equipments, but the former couldn't hold very well above yesterday's finish.

Brokers said traders were hesitant because of the possibility of a "peace offensive" now that Warsaw has been reported fallen and the German Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop had gone to Moscow for important talks. His last visit there resulted in the Soviet-German nonaggression pact.

Down most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Kennecott, International Nickel, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Johns-Manville, Eastman Kodak, Santa Fe, Great Northern, Chesapeake & Ohio and Pullman.

Resistant were Briggs Mfg., Spicer Mfg., Murray Corp. and Motor Products.

Aluminum Co. and Pepperell slipped in the curb.

U. S. Bonds Advance

Buoyant U. S. Government bonds stood in bold contrast to the balance of the loan market today.

Gains among the Treasuries ranged to around ¾ point at the start of the last hour. But the recently favored rail section steamed downward.

Utilities and industrials registered modest gains which fluctuated, however, in close sympathy with the course of stocks.

Bond experts characterized dealings as marking time, awaiting developments abroad. Reports from Berlin of possible peace efforts were regarded as making traders wary of additional commitments for the time being.

Those moving slightly lower included Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Frisco 4½s of '78, and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s of '62.

Among the corporates which registered gains were Firestone 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, International Telephone 5s, Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '61, American Telephone 3¼s of '66, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, and Bethlehem Steel 3¾s.

Foreign government dollar loans were uneven, with most Latin Americans again advancing.

Corn Prices Tumble In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Sept. 27 (AP)—Corn prices tumbled more than 3 cents a bushel today as farmers sold almost 800,000 bushels to Chicago dealers.

It was the largest booking of corn to come here from the country in more than a year. Falling to around 50 cents a bushel, December corn reached its lowest level since September 1.

Heavy selling also occurred in the wheat pit where prices were off as much as 2⅝ cents at one stage.

Corn rallied slightly before the final bell but closed 2¼-2⅝ cents lower than yesterday's December 50⅝-¾, May 53⅝-½; wheat 17⅛-2⅛ down, December 83⅛-¼, May 83⅝-¾; oats ¾-1⅛ lower.

Copperweld Buys Puddled Iron Assets

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Copperweld Steel Company announced purchase of the assets of the American Puddled Iron Company at Warren, Ohio, to erect an electric steel plant there.

S. E. Bremer, Copperweld President, said the plant, with a nominal capacity of 100,000 tons of alloy steel annually, would be ready for operation early in 1940. Copperweld will produce its own steel for copper-covered steel wire, rods and strand.

The company's main plant is at Glassport, Pa.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market took yesterday's budget message, calling for heavy tax increases, in its stride today after an early period of uncertainty. Rails shares continued strong and selected industrials forged ahead. American issues held their ground. A drop to 3 per cent in the bank rate had a bolstering effect in the "city." Oils weakened following unconfirmed rumors of an imminent rise in the price of gasoline.

Paris: Bourse prices fluctuated irregularly today. Rentes with one exception held firm but others, including international shares, followed a ragged course. Rentes closed 70 centimes higher to 175 lower.

Amsterdam: American shares were on the way up late today in the bourse after opening lower. The rally was shared by a handful of selected issues but most domestic securities closed slightly lower.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 5 to 6 points higher today when demand from Bombay and trade interests found offerings limited, mostly hedges.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.80a)	2	70¾	70¾	70¾	— ⅛
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	49½	49	49	Sep 27
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	6	10⅛	10	10	
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)	2	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Sep 26
27½	15⅛	Addressog (1.40)	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	*18	66¾	65	65	−2¼
1¾	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6½	AlaskaJun (.65g)	8	8⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	186	2	1¾	1⅞	− ⅛
18	4½	Allegheny pf xw	9	16⅜	15	15½	−1¼
20½	5¾	Allegheny pf $30 ww	74	19⅛	18	18	−1¼
18¼	4½	Allegheny pf $40 ww	7	16½	15	16	−1
23½	8	Allegheny pr pf	13	22¾	20¾	21½	−1
28¼	14	Allegheny-Lud Steel	17	25⅞	24⅞	25	−½
11⅛	6¾	Allen Ind (¾g)	9	10	9½	9½	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	188	185	185	−5
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	3	14¼	14	14	
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	4	13	12¾	12¾	− ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	42	9¾	9½	9½	− ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	
48¾	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	15	45¼	44⅜	44⅞	− ⅜
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	15½	15½	15½	− ⅛
35⅛	1¼	Amal Leather	12	3⅛	3	3	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	19¼	18	18	−1
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69	69	69	− ¾
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	1	69	69	69	− ¾
36⅛	16¾	Am Airlines	2	23½	23½	23½	− ⅛
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	10	14⅞	14½	14⅝	− ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	5	57⅝	57¼	57¼	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	10	54	53	53	−3
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	18	113¼	112½	112½	+ ½
39¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	48	38¼	35¾	36½	Sep 27
61½	30¼	Am Car pf	1	157½	156⅞	156⅞	Sep 27
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	4	60¾	58	58½	−2½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	7	24	23⅜	23⅜	
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	111	111	111	+1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	115⅞	115¾	115¾	− ⅛
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	17	7½	7½	7½	
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	− ⅛
5⅜	2¾	Am Encaus Til	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	11	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 19
19⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	28½	28	28	− ⅛
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18¼	18	18	− ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	28	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	Sep 27
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	24	25½	23¾	25	−1
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	14	7⅜	7	7⅛	− ¼
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	2	40½	39⅛	50½	− ½
31⅛	13⅜	Am Ice	7	48	47⅞	48	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	2	2	2	− ⅛
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	20½	20½	20½	−1¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	7¾	7½	7½	− ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	19	28	27	27⅜	− ¼
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	11	77¾	76	76½	−1
51⅛	21⅝	Am M&Metal	20	13⅞	13½	13½	− ⅛
40½	25¼	Am Metal (1½g)	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	− ⅛
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	16	26½	25½	26	− ⅜
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf(3k)	61	53¼	51½	53⅛	− ⅛
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	6	47⅞	47	47⅛	−1⅛
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	36	41¼	40	40¾	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	48	10⅝	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	39	21¼	20⅝	20⅞	− ⅛
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	4	79¾	79	79½	− ½
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	2	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ¼
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	45	56⅞	54¾	55¾	+ ¼
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	138½	138½	138½	+ ½
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	2	63	63	63	Sep 27
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	64	40	37¾	38⅜	−1⅞
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	7	13	12½	12½	Sep 27
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	2	14	14¼	14¼	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	27½	27¼	27¼	− ¼
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	93¾	93	93	Sep 26
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	7	15¼	15	15	Sep 27
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	17	161½	160⅛	161	− ¼
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	74½	74¼	74¼	− ¾
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	4	76¾	76½	76½	+ ¼
89⅜	41⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	134¾	134¾	134¾	+ ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	153	14½	13⅜	13⅞	− ⅜
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	87¼	85¼	85¼	−3½
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	62	14¼	13⅛	13½	− ⅞
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	15	59¾	57	57½	−1½
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	34	9⅝	8⅞	9½	+ ⅛
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	3	43	43	43	− ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	176	34¼	32⅝	33⅜	+ ⅛
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	1	45	45	45	Sep 26
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	7	21½	21¼	21¼	− ⅜
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	16	16	16	
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	3	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	32½	32½	32½	− ½
83¼	35⅜	Armour Ill	4	102	100	100	Sep 27
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	35	7	6¾	6¾	− ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	53	52	52	Sep 27
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	1	65	65	65	Sep 25
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	7	38	37½	37½	−1
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	4	10¾	10½	10½	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	20	9⅜	8¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	30	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	− ⅛
64	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	76	76	76	+1
38	30	Associates In (2)	3	65	65	65	+1
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	79	33⅛	31½	32½	− ⅞
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	64½	64	64	Sep 27
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	42	26¾	25¼	25⅝	−1¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	3	20	19½	20	−1¼
24⅜	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	1	19	19	19	−2¾
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	53	24½	23⅝	23¾	
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	107	107	107	−1
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	8½	8½	8½	− ⅛
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	8	44¼	44¼	44¼	
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	66½	65½	65½	−2
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅜	3¾	3¾	− ¼
8⅞	3½	Aviation Corp	46	6¼	6	6	− ¼
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	159	20¼	19¼	19½	−1⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	62	8⅜	7⅞	8	− ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	24	10½	9¾	10¼	− ⅜
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	25	24¼	24¼	−1¼
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	21	16½	15⅝	15⅞	− ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	16⅞	16⅝	16¾	− ¼
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	2	22½	22½	22½	− ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	26	25¾	26	Sep 27
105¼	98	Beat pf vw (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Sep 14
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	3	110	110	110	Sep 25
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
73½	70	BelgNRp(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	39	29⅞	29	29	− ⅞
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	4	19¼	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
55⅜	46⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Sep 27
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	39	39	39	+ ¾
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	148	91⅞	89	89½	− ¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	8	18⅛	18	18	− ⅛
20⅜	15⅞	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	117½	116¼	117½	+ ¼
24¼	14	Bigelow-Sanf	2	25½	25	25	+ ¼
17¾	6½	Black & Deck(1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	− ¼
34¾	16¾	Blaw-Knox	21	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	− ¼
28½	16	Boeing Airplane	29	27	26¼	26½	−1
22	12½	Bohn A&B(¾g)	2	25¾	25¼	25½	− ⅛
22	16½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borden Co (.90g)	25	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
47⅜	11½	Borg-War (¾g)	75	27⅞	27	27¼	− ¾
31½	19½	Boston & Maine	2	4½	4½	4½	− ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Bower Roll B(2)	10	31⅜	30⅝	31	− ⅜
15⅞	7¾	Brew Cp A(.60g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Bridgeport Br	40	14½	13¾	14¼	− ⅛
41	31	Briggs Mfg 1g)	213	25⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
53	41¾	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	39	39	39	Sep 19
2	1⅛	Bristol M (2.40)	2	46	45¾	46	+ ⅞
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	20	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	7¾	Bkly & Q Tr pf	40	13	11⅞	12	+ ½
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr	148	13¾	12½	13⅛	+ ⅝
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly-Man Tr pf	35	45½	43	44	+1
41	31⅛	Bkly Un G (¾g)	7	25⅛	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
19⅜	9⅝	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
13⅛	7	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	25	17¼	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
8	4	Bucyrus-Erie	50	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅜
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	89	7½	7	7⅛	− ⅜
30	15½	Bullard Co	20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	6	27¾	25½	26	−1¾
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	5	28	27¾	28	+ ⅜
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	19	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	13½	13	13	− ⅜
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	14	5¾	5½	5½	− ⅜
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	16	20½	20½	20½	
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	8	13	12⅞	12¾	− ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
30	13¼	Calif Packing	4	27¼	25½	25½	−1⅝
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50¾	50	50	Sep 18
3¾	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	167	2	1⅝	1⅞	− ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	35	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
17¾	9⅞	Campbell Wyant	28	16⅛	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	16	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	− ⅛
41½	29½	Canad Pacific	65	6	5½	5½	− ½
8	4½	Can Mills (1¼g)	5	40½	40	40	− ¾
33	13¾	Capital Ad A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅜
4	2⅜	Carpent S (.70g)	2	29½	29	29	− ½
84½	63½	Car & Gen (⅛g)	27	4	3⅞	3⅞	Sep 27
64½	38½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	4	87⅛	87	87	−2½
107⅜	100½	Caterpill Trac(2)	13	63	61⅜	61½	−1½
29½	13⅜	Caterpill T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	
19½	7⅞	Celanese Corp	32	26¾	26	26	− ⅜
30¾	18⅛	Celotex Corp	14	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	28½	27½	27½	− ½
12¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	7	4⅜	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
14⅝	3½	Cent RR NJ	16	12¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 27
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12	11¼	11¼	−1¼
52⅞	32	Century R M	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Sep 27
45	28	Cerro de Pas(3g)	8	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+ ¼
22½	18	Cert-teed Prod	20	7¾	7½	7⅝	− ⅜
30	17	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	20	20	20	Sep 26
18½	6⅜	Champ Pap & F	4	28	27¼	27¼	−1¼
47¼	27	Checker Cab	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Sep 27
95½	86	Ches & Ohio (2)	82	45	43¾	44¼	−1⅝
*13	6	Ches & O pf (4)	3	88	87	87	−5½
29½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	41	29½	29	29	Sep 27
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
3¾	1¼	Chi & N West	85	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅜	1⅛	Chi & N West pf	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
13½	9½	Chi Great W pf	1	3½	3	3½	
⅞	⅜	Chi MailOr(⅛g)	1	4	4	4	
18⅜	5⅞	Chi M St P&P	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi M S P&P pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
29½	30⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
48⅜	44	Chi P T cv pf (3)	5	37	37	37	−1⅝
⅞	⅛	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	Sep 27
1⅞	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	21	¾	¾	¾	Sep 27
7⅞	⅛	C R I & P 6%pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	⅜	C R I & P 7%pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15¼	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	8¾	8¾	Sep 21
13⅛	10	Chfck CotO(⅛g)	12	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	Sep 27
92¼	53⅝	Childs Co	13	6¼	6	6	− ⅛
147⅞	9	Chrysler (4g)	138	90¼	86⅛	88⅝	−3¼
4¼	2¼	City I & F (.90g)	4	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
28¾	15	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 27
32⅜	20⅛	Clark Eq (⅝g)	2	28	27½	28	
60⅛	34⅝	Clev Graph B(1)	8	33	32	32	− ⅝
35⅛	21¾	ClimaxMol(1.20)	15	47	45⅝	46	−1
133	105	Cluett Pea (¾g)	12	31½	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
62	58	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	111	110¾	111	
17¼	11½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	
107	101⅞	Colgate-Pal (⅝)	16	13½	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅝
36½	20¼	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	
24⅞	11⅜	Collins & A(¾g)	23	24¾	23¾	23¾	−1⅛
24¾	14	Col Fuel & Iron	2	23¼	23	23	
24¾	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	5	18½	17¾	17¾	− ⅛
9	5¼	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	18	18	18	−2
91	74½	Col Gas & El	164	8	7⅝	7⅞	− ⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Col G&EpfA (6)	3	81¾	81½	81½	Sep 26
30½	16	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
94	73	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
57	38¾	Col Carb (4)	3	89	89	89	Sep 27
109⅝	100	Coml Credit(4)	18	46⅛	45¼	46¼	−1⅛
60	42	Coml Cr pf (4½)	2	99	99	99	−1
110½	103⅜	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	51¾	50¾	50¾	−1¼
16	8⅝	Com Tcv pf(4½)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	Sep 25
2⅛	1¼	Coml Solvents	29	14	13½	13⅝	− ⅜
72½	45¾	Com'th & South	44	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
31⅜	25⅝	Com & Sou pf(3)	1	65	65	65	+ ¾
8⅝	5	Com Ed (1.20g)	64	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ⅜
30⅜	19	Conde Nast	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
7	5	Con-Nairn (¾g)	3	22½	22¼	22¼	− ⅛
28¼	15½	Congress Cigar	3	5½	5½	5½	Sep 22
8⅞	5⅝	Cons Aircraft	17	26¾	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
11	4⅜	Consol Cig (⅝g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
35	27	Cons Cop (.30g)	88	9½	8⅞	9⅜	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Edison (2)	83	30⅞	30⅛	30⅜	− ⅛
2¼	1	Cons Edis pf (5)	*5	103½	103¾	103¾	+ ⅛
12½	7¾	Con Film Ind	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Consol F pf(¾k)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
9	6½	Cons Laundries	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	1	Consol Oil (.80)	48	8¾	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
9	1¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	3¾	3½	3½	Sep 27
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
101	88	Consol'n Coal pf	1	29	29	29	Sep 27
16½	9½	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	89½	89½	89½	Sep 26
22½	11½	Container Corp	30	16⅝	15⅞	16	
2	1¼	Cont Bak A	37	15⅜	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont Bak B	22	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
51¼	32½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	1	89¼	89¼	89¼	Sep 27
116	106	Cont Can (1½g)	13	48⅜	47¼	47¼	−1⅜
10⅜	5	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	110	110	110	
37⅞	29⅛	Cont Diam Fiber	8	8½	8¼	8¼	
4	1⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	37	36¾	36¾	− ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont Motors	109	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	− ⅛
32½	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾g)	11	29¾	29¾	29½	− ⅛
67½	54⅞	Cont Steel (¾g)	6	30½	29	29½	− ⅛
177	150	Corn Prods (3)	8	63¾	62¾	63	− ⅜
4⅞	3	Corn Prods pf(7)	5	155	155	155	Sep 26
2⅛	⅝	Coty Inc (¼g)	16	4¼	4	4⅛	− ⅛
38	16	Coty Int (.20g)	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
110	93	Crane Co	17	28	26¾	27	− ⅛
32½	26⅝	Crane cv pf (5)	2	98	98	98	+3
13	6⅞	Cream of Wh (2)	6	29½	29	29	
41½	20¼	Crosley Corp	2	9	9¾	8¾	− ⅛
40¼	33	Crown Cork & S	4	28	27½	27½	− ⅛
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2½)	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	Sep 25
16¼	9	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	34

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bo and New York Curb Quotations

Merchants Would Bar Unwarranted Price Increases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—A national emergency committee of 36 merchants has been named to protect the public from unjustified price increases as a result of the European war, it was announced by the Board of Directors of the National Dry Goods Association today.

The association, whose membership includes 5,000 department and specialty shops throughout the country, said the committee's functions would be determined by its own study and investigation, but added that wide powers had been given it to keep a close check on price movements. The association urged the co-operation of other business and public groups wherever "the objectives of keeping out unwarranted price advances could be served."

"Notwithstanding the fact that retailers alone do not hold the key to the price structure," the announcement says, "we are determined to employ our efforts as far as we possibly can to protect consumers against unwarranted price advances."

Among members of the association asked to serve on the committee were Sewell Avery, of Montgomery Ward & Company; Don Nelson, of Sears, Roebuck & Company; Harold Brightman, of L. Bamberger & Company, Newark, N. J.; Samuel H. Halle, the Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Louis E. Kirstein, of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, Mass.; David E. Moeser, Conrad & Company, Inc., Boston; Samuel W. Reyburn, the Associated Dry Goods Corporation, New York; Walter N. Rothschild, of Abraham & Straus, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Percy S. Straus, of R. H. Macy & Company, New York, and John C. Watson, of John G. Myers Company, Albany, N. Y.

Simultaneously, the Consumers' National Federation announced organization of a special committee to keep consumers informed on price changes resulting from war conditions and to help formulate possible consumer action against profiteering. The Committee was formed, the Federation declared, "in response to a growing demand on the part of the consuming public for reliable price information and to assure that the consumers' interest will be more effectively represented this time than it was 25 years ago."

Names of members of this committee were not revealed, although the Federation said it would include economists and representatives of consumer groups, cooperatives and labor organizations.

Freight Carloadings Up 1.1 P. C. in Week; 21.7 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Association of American Railroads reported 814,828 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Sept. 23.

This was an increase of 9,095 cars, or 1.1 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 145,124, or 21.7 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 22,057, or 2.6 per cent, compared with 1937.

	This week	Inc. over Last week	Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	324,093	5,787	59,557
Less-than-carlot merch	162,098	1,574	8,460
Coal	158,842	4,117	28,567
Grain and grain prod	46,791	†3,321	7,214
Livestock	19,552	168	3,043
Forest products	35,756	617	3,851
Ore	58,293	1,824	31,214
Coke	9,400	646	3,218

†Decrease.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Sept. 28

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.02¼	$4.02	$8.2397
Cables	4.02¼	4.02	8.2397
France—franc	.0228	.0227½-8	†
Belgium—belga	.1696	.1697	.1695
Switz'l'd—frnc	.2267	.2264	†
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	†	†	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5328	.5329	†
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Norway—krone	.2275	.2275	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1935	.1935	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finn'k	.0200	.0200	.0428
Poland—zloty	.1800	††	.2961
Portugal—escudo	†	††	.1839
Rumania—leu	.0375x	.0272x	.0748
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	††	.0101
			.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso*	.2365	.2365	.7187
Brazil—milreis*	.0510	.0510	.2023
Chile—peso*	.0350	.0350	.2060
Uruguay—peso*	.1900	.1900	.4740
	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2350	.2340	.8410
India—rupee	.3030	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5365	.5458	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2512½	.2512½	†
Shanghai—dol	.0731	.0719	†
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4725	.4712½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5009
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9087½	.9087½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2100x	.2075x	†

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Relation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.92653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Par not determined. xNew value not xNominal. †Paper rate. ††Not quoted.

Bank of France

PARIS, Sept. 28 (AP)—Bank of France statement as of Sept. 22 (in millions of francs): Gold reserve 97,266, unchanged; balances abroad 180, decrease 1; discounted commercial bills—France 18,675, decrease 538; negotiable bills bought in France 4,284, decrease 76; 30-day advances against securities 3,677, decrease 76; 30-day advances against Government securities 1,574, decrease 367; temporary advances to state 20,576 unchanged; circulation 143,937, decrease 1,071; total credit to current accounts 20,893, increase 1,123. Ratio of gold to sight liabilities 59.03 per cent compared with 59.05 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

S. O. of N. J. Raises Prices

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey has advanced the prices of Bunker C and B and light fuel oils by 10 cents a barrel at New York, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Charleston. New York prices on the new scale are $1.15 a barrel for Bunker C; 11.25 for Bunker B; and $1.35 for fuel oil, light.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s '41	105.13	105.13	105.13
14	3¼s 45-43	107	107	107
81	3¼s 46-44	107.4	106.29	107.4
1	4s 54-44	110.16	110.16	110.16
5	3¼s 47-45	104.10	104.4	104.10
60	2s '47	109.2	109.2	109.2
10	2½s '48	100.13	100.4	100.13
161	2½s 53-49	102.12	102.12	102.12
27	2½s 53-50	100.22	100.8	100.22
21	3s 55-51	100.8	100.8	100.8
66	2½s 60-55	103.30	103.25	103.30
9	2½s 59-56	101.28	101.10	101.28
50	2½s 63-58	100.24	100.24	100.24
176	2½s 65-60	100.25	100.8	100.25
		100.29	100.8	100.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

6	3s 47-42	104.2	104.2	104.2
1	2¾s 47-42	103.4	103.4	103.4
25	3s 49-44	104	103.24	104

Home Owners Loan

3	2¼s 44-42	103	103	103
5	3s 52-44	103.22	103.15	103.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
6	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	77	77	77
1	Alb P W 5s '46 ww	42	42	42
44	Alleghany cv 5s '44	86	83½	83½
105	Alleghany cv 5s '49	78¾	78¼	78
11	Alleg cv 5s '50	60	60	60
137	Allegh Corp 5s '50 st	50	49	50
10	Am & For P 5s 2030	57¾	57¾	57¾
36	Am I G Chem 5½s '49	99¾	99½	99½
29	Am T&T 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
27	Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¾	100¼	100½
3	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106½	106	106
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	34½	34½	34½
4	Arm Del 4s '55	95	95	95
12	Arm Del 4s '56	96¾	95	95
9	AT&SF 4s '95	102¼	101¾	102
5	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	93	93	93
5	AT&SF 4½s '60	101¾	101	101
5	AT&SFkyM 4s '65	100	100	100
3	A C Line2clt 4s '52	70	70	70
8	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	44	42½	42½
2	Atl Gu &W I 5s '59	70¼	70¼	70¼
10	Atl Rfin 3s '53	100¼	100¼	100¼
7	Austin&NW 5s '41	75	74	75
41	B&O rfg 6s '95	38¼	38¼	38
14	B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	35	34	34½
30	B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	72	71¼	71¾
83	B&O rfg 5s '95	71½	70½	70¾
28	B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	32¾	31¾	31¾
14	B&O 5s '96	32	31½	32
15	B&O 5s '98 F ct	32¾	32	32
10	B&O 5s 2000 D	32	31½	32
161	B&O 5s 2000 D ct	32¼	31½	31½
161	B&O cv 4½s '60	32	31¾	32
36	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	33½	32¼	32¼
28	B&O 1st ss 5s	22⅞	22¼	22¼
1	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	71¾	70¾	71
12	B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	62¼	62¼	62¼
5	B&O S W 5s '50	61	60	60
3	B&O S W 5s '50	52½	52	52
1	Bang & Aroo 5s'43	50½	50½	50½
1	Bell TPa 5s '48	103	103	103
1	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	114	114	114
2	BethSt1 4½s '60	123½	123½	123½
79	Beth-Sti 3½s '65	105½	105⅜	105½
28	Beth Stl 3½s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
23	Boston&Me 5s '67	112¾	112	112
5	Boston&Me 5s '55	42	40¾	40¾
1	Bos&NY Air L 4½s	38½	37½	37¾
1	Bkly City RR 5s '50	42¾	42	42
1	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	10	10	10
147	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	58½	58½	58½
13	BklyQueCSBen 5s '41	75	71	73¾
1	Bkly Qn C&SBist5s'4 1	42	40	42
37	Bkly UnElist 5s '50	39	39	39
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80	78	80
20	Bkly U Gas 5s 57	90¼	90	90
1	Buf Gen El 4¼s '81	100½	100	100
2	Buf R&P 4½s '57	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Bush Term 5s '55	44	44	44
14	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	48½	48	48
5	Can Sou 5s '62	96¾	96¾	96¾
6	Can Nat Rys 5s '70	83	83	83
14	Can Nat 5s '69 July	92	91¼	92
45	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	92¾	92	92½
26	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	93¼	92¾	93
32	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	90¼	90	90
41	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88	87	87½
6	Can Nor 6½s '46	87	86	86
14	Can Nat 5s '70	103¼	103¼	103½
4	Can Pac 5s '54	98¾	98¾	98¾
7	Can Pac 4½s '46	72¾	72½	72½
9	Can Pac 4½s '60	73	71½	72½
20	Can Pac 4s perp	67	65½	65½
2	Carriers & Gen 5s '50	57	56	56
10	Celotex 5½s '47 ww	95½	95½	95½
20	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	80¼	80	80¼
7	Cen of Ga 5s '59	5¾	5½	5¾
3	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5¾	5½	5¾
3	Cen Ga Mid G&A 5s '47	10	10	10
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	7	7	7
18	Cen Pac 5s '60	103	103	103
58	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	58	57¼	57¾
14	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	73½	73½	73½
3	Cen RR NJ 4s '87	23	22	22
1	Certain-teed 5½s '48	20	20	20
4	C & O 4½s '92	75¾	75¾	75¾
4	C & O 3½s '96 D	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
12	C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	93	92½	93
1	C & O rfg 3½s '63	93	92½	93
4	Chi & Alton 3s '49	101	101	101
1	C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	14½	14½	14½
4	C B & Q 4½s '77	92½	92½	92½
1	C B & Q gen 4s '58	87½	87	87
2	C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	94¾	94¾	94¾
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	96½	96	96½
1	Chi & Erie 5s '82	20½	20½	20½
34	Chi Gt West 4s '59	86	86	86
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	23¾	23	23¼
1	Chi I & L 5s '47	13	13	13
16	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21¼	20½	20½
92	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛
3	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	4	3½	3¾
1	CM&SP 4½s '89C	31	31	31
17	CM&SP 4½s '89E	31	31	31
8	Chi&NW 6½s '36	30	29½	30
3	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	19¼	19	19
7	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	11½	11½	11½
18	Chi&NW cv 4¼s '87	18	18	18
78	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	18¼	18¼	18¼
6	Chi&NW4½s 2037	5¼	5¼	5¼
28	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11½	11½	11½
2	Chi & NW 3½s '87	11½	11½	11½
1	Chi & NW 3½s '87	18	18	18
15	CRI & P 4½s '52A	16	16	16
15	CRI&P rfg 4½s '60	10	10	10
15	CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	9	9	9
41	CRI&P 4s '88	4½	4	4
172	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	16¾	16½	16½
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	9¼	9	9
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	74	74	73¾
1	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	104	104	104
8	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102¼	102¼	102¼
7	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94¾	94¾	94¾
29	Interb R Tr 7s '32	96¼	96	96¼
11	Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	64	64	64
2	Interb R Tr 6s '32	64¼	64	64
69	Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	30	30	30
18	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	66	65	65½
5	Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	65½	64½	65½
25	Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	95¼	94½	95
14	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	3½	3½	3½
6	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	68½	67¼	67¼
11	Int Paper 6s '55	68	67	67
4	Int Paper 5s '47	93½	93½	93½
1	Int Rys C Am 5s '42	98¾	98¾	98¾
23	Int T&T 4½s '52	73¾	73¾	73¾
11	Int T&T 5s '55	52¼	52	52¼
5	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3½	2½	2½
10	James&FCnl 4s '50	58	58	58
7	K C Southn 5s '50	70	70	70
4	K C Term 4s '60	80½	80½	80½
10	Kings Co Elev 4s'49	105	104¼	104¾
2	Ky Ind 4½s'61 st	77½	77½	77½
7	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	80	80	80
10	Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	99	98¾	99
3	Lac Gas 5½s '53	102	102	102
3	Lac Gas 5s '42	81	81	81
1	Lac Gas 5s '39	78	78	78
1	L&S&MS 3½s '97	81	81	81
1	Lautaro Nit inc '75	85½	85½	85½
1	Leh C&N 4½s'54A	32¾	32¼	32¼
4	Leh Val RTrm5s'54	61	60	60
4	Leh Val 5s 2003 ad	55	55	55
4	Leh Val 4½s 2003	55½	55	55
10	Leh Val 4s 2003	54	53½	53½
4	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
19	Liggett&M 7s'44	133	133	133
8	Liggett&M 5s'51	118½	118½	118½
1	Liquid Carb 4s'47	109¾	109¾	109¾
12	Loews 3½s'46	83	83	83
1	Lone Star Gas 3½s'53	104½	104½	104½
16	Louisia&Ark 5s'69	85½	85½	85½
3	Lorillard rfg 4s'49	83	83	83
12	Louis&N 3½s 2003	85	85	85
5	Louis&N un 4s '40	99	97	99
15	Louis&N 3½s 2003	100½	90 31-32	100
1	Louis&Nash 4½s'57	99	99	99
5	Maine Cen 4½s '60	103¾	103¼	103¼
19	Manati Sug 4s '57	84½	83	83
48	Manhat Ry 4s '90	40	40	40
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	40½	40½	40½
36	Manhat Ry 3d 4s 2013	37¾	37¾	37¾
3	Maket rfd Ry 7s '46	51¼	51	51¼
6	Mead Corp 6s '45A	103	103	103
5	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	94¾	94½	94½
5	Mil&Nor 4½s'39 ct	31	31	31
5	MilSpart&NW 4s'57	16	15¾	15¾
8	MSP&SSMarie 4s '46	3¾	3¾	3¾
11	MSP&SSM 4½s'49	3	3	3
26	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	9¾	9¼	9¼
3	Mo-Ill 5s '56	62	62	62
65	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	27½	27½	27½
76	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	13¾	13	13
2	M-K-T 4s '34 ct	27¼	27¼	27½
2	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	41¾	40	40½
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62B	26¾	26¾	26¾
7	Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	4	4	4
7	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19½	19	19
27	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19	18¾	18¾
7	Mo Pac 5s '80H	18¾	18½	18½
2	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	18¾	18¾
28	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6¼	6¼	6¼
3	Mob & Ohio '38	30¾	30½	30½
8	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	28¾	28¾	28¾
12	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	54¾	54¾	54¾
5	Mor & Esex 4½s '55	107¾	107½	107½
11	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	50½	50	50¼
8	Mont&Essex3½s2000	47½	46	46
10	Mount StT&T 3¼s'88	51	51	51
10	Nassau El 4½s '51	100	100	100
34	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103	102½	103
1	Nat Dist 3½s'49	97¾	97½	97½
4	Nat Steel 3s '65	97	97	97
4	New Eng G & T 5s'52	130½	130½	130½
1	N Eng T & T 4½s'61B	117¾	117¾	117¾
24	N J Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
11	N Orl Term 4s '53	104½	104¼	104¼
9	N O Tex & M 5s '33	71	70	70
4	N2O2Tex & M 5s '54 B	41½	41½	41½
2	N O Tex & M 5s '56 C	39	39	39
131	NYC rfg 5s 2013 A	37½	37½	37½
35	NYC cn 4s '98	70½	68½	68¾
17	NYC 3¾s'46	68½	67¼	67¼
31	NYC cv 3¼s '52	65½	63¾	63¾
3	NYC cv HR 4s '42	82½	81¾	82¼
7	NY Chi & St L 6s '41	72½	72	72
23	NY Chi & St L 4½s'74A	84	84	84
101	NY Chi & St L 4½s'78	79	77	77
13	NY Dock Con 4½s '53	71¾	69½	69½
6	NY Edis 3¼s '65	63¾	62½	63
2	NY G El H&P 4½s '60	100	100	100
10	NY NH & H cv 6s '48	54¾	53¾	53¾
19	NY NH & H clt 6s '40	101¾	101½	101¾
40	NY NH & H 4½s '67	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
4	NY NH & H 5s '56	19	19	19
3	NY NH & H 3½s '47	27¾	27¾	27¾
7	NY NH & H cv 3½s'56	16¾	16¾	16¾
18	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	9¼	9	9
28	NY O & W gen 4s '55	14¾	14¾	14¾
2	NY Steam 3½s '63	6¼	5¾	5¾
1	NY St & W rfg 5s '37	96½	96	96½
1	NY Tel 2¾s '39	11	11	11
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	101	101	101
6	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	47½	47½	47½
1	Norfolk & Sou 5s '41	100½	100½	100½
2	Norf & W 4s '96	50	50	50
3	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	115	115	115
32	Nor Am Co 5½s '69	101¾	101¼	101¼
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	101½	101	101½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	60	60	60
3	Nor Pac 5s 2047	61½	61	60
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56½	55½	55½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	48¾	47¾	47¾
25	Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67	103¾	103¾	103¾
10	Ogden&LCha 4½ '48st	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Ohio Ed 4s '65	8	8	8
4	Ohio Ed 3½s '72	104¼	104¼	104¼
4	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	99¼	98¾	98¾
6	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	97	97	97
3	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	101	101	101
7	Pac Gas & El 3½s '68	77	76⅞	77
5	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	104¾	104½	104¾
4	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	107¾	107¾	107¾
11	Pacific Coast 5s '46	101¾	101¾	101¾
50	Penn Co 3½s '52	50	50	50
1	Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Pen Ohio&Det 4½s'77	96	95	100
8	Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	95	94½	94¾
20	Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	102½	102	102
5	Pen RR 4½s '68	105	104½	105
12	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105	104½	105
22	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	88¾	88	88¾
9	Pen RR 3¼s '70	86¼	85¾	86¼
1	Pen RR 3¼s '52	85½	85¼	85¼
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	90	89	89
1	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	108	108	108
7	Peoria & E Inc 4s '40	61	60½	60½
7	Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	76½	76	76
5	Phila Co 5s '49	104¾	103½	104¼
17	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104½	103¾	104¼
21	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	104¾	104¼	104¼
62	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	7	6¾	6¾
12	Phillips Pet 3s '48	19	18¾	18¾
1	PCC & SL 4s '75 B	114¾	114¾	114¾
4	Pitts & W Va 4½s'58A	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	57	57	57
1	Pitt &WVa 4½s '60C	57½	57½	57½
23	Portl Gen El 5s '50	56	56	56
23	Portl Gen El 4½s '50	105½	105¼	105½
312	Postal Tel&C 5½s '53	75½	75	75
1	PubSvc No Ill 3½s '68	101	101	101
3	Radio Keith 6s '41	55	55	55
11	Readg 4½s '97 A	79	78½	79
6	Rem Rand 4½s '56	96½	95	95
5	Republic Steel 4½s '56	114½	113	113
3	Republic Steel 4½s '61	92½	92½	92½
10	Richfield Oil 4s '52	93¾	93½	93¾
7	Roch Gas & E 3½s '69	106½	106½	106½
5	RI Ark & La 4½s'34	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	11½	11½	11½
1	SaguenayPow 4¼s'60	88	88	88

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	53½	53¼	53¼
6	Adriatic El 7s '52	40¼	40¼	40¼
1	Antioquia 7s '45A	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Antioquia 2d 7s '57	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	75	75	75
24	Argentine 4½s '71	75¾	75¼	75½
18	Australia 5s '55	90	90	90
8	Australia 5s '57	84¾	84¾	84¾
5	Australia 4½s '56	66½	66½	66½
5	Australia 4½s '57	63¾	63¾	63¾
5	Belgium 6s '49	77¼	77¼	77¼
15	Brazil 8s '41	85	85	85
15	Brazil 6½s '26-57	15½	14½	14½
46	Brazil 6½s '27-57	13¼	13¼	13¼
47	Brazil C Ry 5s '52	12	12	12
2	Brisbane 5s '58	12	12	12
6	Buen A 4½s 4½s '77	60½	60½	60½
1	Buen A4½s4½sAug'76	54¾	53¾	54¼
63	Canada 4s '60	85½	85½	85½
63	Canada 3s '67	75¾	75	75¾
2	Canada 2¼s '45	14½	14½	14½
1	Canada 2¼s '44	13¾	13¾	13¾
1	Chile 7s '42	12	12	12
1	Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	12	12	12
1	Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	12	12	12
2	Chilean Mun 7s '60	14	14	14
5	Colomb 6s '61	24	24	24
21	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	23¼	22½	23¼
6	Copenhag 5s '52	53	53	53
2	Copenhag 4½s '53	53	53	53
1	Cuba 5½s '42	101½	101½	101½
1	Cuba 5½s '45	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Denmark 6s '42	87¾	87¾	87¾
52	Denmark 4½s '62	88½	88½	88½
1	Denm 2nd 4½s '40	77	77	77
1	Estonia Rep 7s '67	70	70	70
2	Finland 6s '45	82	82	82
1	French 7s '49	100	100	100
1	Ger Cr Agr Bk 7s '50	10	10	10
33	GerGov Ja'y&c'65	8¾	8¾	8¾
23	Ger Govt 5½s'65 unst	10½	9¾	10
10	Ger Govt 7s'49	10½	9¾	10
10	Ger Govt 7s'49 unst	10½	9¾	10
1	Gt Con Elk Jap6½s'50	88	88	88
33	Japan 6½s'54	79	79	79
12	Japan 5½s'65	79¾	79	79
4	Krueger&T 5s'59ct	88	87	87
21	Mex 4½ of '04 asd'45	3½	3½	3½
6	Milan City 6½s'52	35¼	35¼	35¼
2	Minas Ger 6½s'58	35¼	35¼	35¼
18	Norway 6s'42	97	97	97
4	Norway 4½s'65	97	96½	96½
3	Orient Dev 6s '53	78	78	78
5	Orient Dev 5½s'58	54½	54½	54½
5	Pernambuco 7s '47	49½	49½	49½
1	Peru 7s '59	74	74	74
22	Peru 1st 6s '60	74	74	74

Fair Cuts Admittance Fee For Last Month of Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 — Continuing its efforts to insure gate receipts that will balance its budget, the New York World's Fair Corporation announced today it would reduce the admission charge to 50 cents for the remaining month of the Fair, beginning Sunday, Oct. 1, and that the present rate of 40 cents after 8 p. m. will remain unchanged.

In announcing the new rates, Harvey D. Gibson, Chairman of the Fair's Board of Directors, said the action was prompted by the large crowds that had attended week ends, at which 50 cent admission rates have prevailed for some time, convincing the Board that many persons wanted to see the Fair for 50 cents, but not for 75 cents.

At the same time it was announced that during October most of the large, free exhibits will remain open until 11 p. m. instead of closing at 10 p. m. as heretofore.

F. Trubee Davison, President of the American Museum of Natural History, speaking at American Museum Day ceremonies at the Fair today saw the exposition as an important educational factor in the life of the American people, giving them an increasing understanding of the facts that are molding contemporary life and society.

Mr. Davison held that the Fair aided the visitor in realizing the terrific rate of speed of present-day development, in grasping "the interdependence of man" throughout the world, in recognizing that most persons and Nations are faced by the same problems that are found here and in stimulating a wish to learn more about the world and its activities.

A. Perry Osborn, Chairman of the Museum's 10-year development program, another speaker, declared that in a world of conflict the Fair was a "civilizing factor working toward the betterment of mankind."

"In these dark days in Europe, when the lights of the great European civilization seem to be going out, as Lord Grey aptly said, surely it is our great sacred duty to make our lights shine even more brightly for all the world to see," he added.

White House Social Season Becomes Affair of State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—The White House has turned over to the Department of State the ticklish job of arranging official social entertainment this winter for foreign diplomats stationed in the capital, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed today.

The schedule of formal dinners and receptions will not be made public until the middle of October in order to give State Department officials time to determine upon the proper role for a neutral host, such as the United States, to assume.

Mrs. Roosevelt also indicated there is a possibility that the usual schedule of State dinners and receptions may be curtailed if the burden of work on the President remains as heavy as at present.

Old-timers in Washington recalled that Woodrow Wilson entertained at two diplomatic dinners in the same year, one for Germany and it allies, and a second for Germany's foes. Neutrals were scattered between the two dinners.

The diplomatic dinner has become such a huge affair in recent years that it severely taxes the capacity of the State Dining Room, but up to now a division of the Diplomatic Corps has not been practical.

Just back from a lecture tour, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed a conviction that most of the American people favored repeal of the arms embargo, though she was careful to recognize that she, being the President's wife, would naturally hear from more people who favored the President's stand than those who opposed it.

Asked whether she found the country neutral in its opinions as to the right and wrong of the present situation, she replied that about everyone has sympathies but that does not mean they want war. She herself, she said, would like to see the embargo repealed, but she added, "that is up to Congress and my opinion is not of much importance."

She denied that she had forsaken her pacific leanings, explaining she had never been a pacifist to the extent of not believing one should defend his own country.

The President's wife said it was her view that the United States will be in a better position to make a "lasting peace" at the end of this war if it can keep out, but it has a greater responsibility than just to keep out of war. As one great nation at peace, a responsibility lies on this country to try to alleviate suffering and to bring about a state of mind in which a more lasting peace can be made, Mrs. Roosevelt explained.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that the White House, now closed to sightseers, would be reopened as soon as the Secret Service has had time to adjust itself to the new alertness demanded by the present situation.

Appointees' Names Expected To Go to Senate Late in Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—President Roosevelt faces a real difficulty in restricting the extra session of Congress to the sole issue of neutrality—the statutory obligation upon him to submit recess appointments to the Senate for confirmation or rejection.

Obviously the President would prefer to send no such nominations at this time, for if they are sent, committees have to be set up, hearings opened, and as Stephen T. Early, Mr. Roosevelt's secretary, said at the White House today: "We don't want to give them any excuse for calling committee meetings."

However, the constitution explicitly requires that Presidential nominations made during a recess of Congress must be submitted to the Senate at the next session, special or regular, and that appointments cannot be made during a special session without being submitted to the Senate.

The President can wait until the very end of a session if he chooses, and that is what will be done in this case. He will wait until the Senate disposes of the neutrality question; and then, while the main project is under consideration in the House, he will send to the Senate such holdover or new nominations as are on the docket.

Numerous appointments have been made since Congress departed in August, and there are still several important vacancies. There is no Secretary of Navy; but Charles Edison seems to please the President as Acting Secretary. Possibly he will be elevated to the full position. The War Department, newly torn in a dispute between Harry Woodring, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson, may show a vacancy soon. Other Cabinet posts are under rumor-fire Extensive reshuffling of the Cabinet is not to be excluded, but no definite information is available on the subject.

Famous Georgia County Is Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Historical Records Survey of Georgia will shortly publish an inventory of the archives of Georgia's historic DeKalb County. The historical sketch in this publication recites that this county, named for Baron Johann DeKalb, a revolutionary companion-in-arms of the Marquis de Lafayette, was first set off from the rest of the State in 1822, when its western boundary formed an important part of the eastern frontier of the Creek Indian Nation in Georgia.

Its county seat, Decatur, named for the naval hero, Commodore Stephen Decatur, was an important trading post for commerce between the Creek Indians and the herterogeneous collection of white settlers from the Carolinas and Virginia who formed the nucleus of the original county. In fact, this trading post was a converging point for Indians coming into the region over the old Sandtown, Peachtree, Hightower and Shallow Ford trails.

The second town of any size in the county was Marthasville, from which the present city of Atlanta grew. The area containing Atlanta and a large part of what is now Fulton County was cut off from DeKalb County in 1853, to form Fulton County.

DeKalb County always has been a great reservoir of strength and resources for the more prominent community of Atlanta, all the way from its natural resources of garden truck, poultry, dairying and granite, to the more basic ones of education and intellectual stature. The land supplies the bulk of the food needs of the region, and granite of the famous Stone Mountain variety has more widespread uses. As a center of learning DeKalb County contains most of what Atlanta stands for in education, since Emory University, Agnes Scott (women's) College, Oglethorpe University and the (Presbyterian) Columbia Theological Seminary are all within the county.

DeKalb's politics were strongly pro-Union at the outbreak of the War between the States and some flavor of this remains in its noticeably Republican lineup in the city of Decatur.

The Historical Records Survey is now in its third year. It was an outgrowth of the Federal Writers' Project, being separated therefrom in October, 1936, as the result of the emergence of a very obvious need for the special function of compilation which the Records Survey undertakes. The Survey is one of the professional and service projects of the Work Projects Administration of Georgia.

Boy Wins in Pie Baking Over Girl Contestants

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Young Robert Eagaon thinks pie baking is just like baseball—you've got to practice.

A few days ago Robert put aside his baseball glove and went into training for a 4-H club pie-baking contest. He baked a pie, his first. He baked his second; it won first prize from six girl contestants.

High and Free

Spanning the Mississippi

Air view of $1,500,000 bridge at La Crosse, Wis., passage over which is without toll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

La Cross, Wis.

Toll-weary tourists cheered loudly when the $1,500,000 high-level bridge over the Mississippi here was dedicated. For passage across its 2,626 feet of steel and concrete is free. Some 80,000 people from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois, including members of Congress and of State Legislatures, took part in the all-day celebration leading up to the cutting of the ribbon letting the first vehicles pass.

On the possibility that here a link is promised for a national riverside parkway from New Orleans to St. Paul-Minneapolis, the members of the Mississippi River Parkway Planning Committee were on hand also.

The structure replaces an old long swing span. It carries traffic well above the tips of the tallest-masted vessels that navigate the stream.

U. S. Plan Keeps Americas' Ports Clear of U-Boats

(Continued from Page 1)

action taken in their absence, Buenos Aires was fully informed of reasons for not delaying the opening, and the Argentine delegation professes full accord with the general procedure.

Discussion Moves Smoothly

The machinery of consultation is functioning smoothly. All delegations that submit projects on any of three main topics on the agenda automatically sit on the subcommittee for that topic. Mr. Welles released summaries, but not texts, of all United States projects last night. He is sitting on all three subcommittees—neutrality, preservation of peace, and economic defense.

United States projects were submitted solely as a basis for discussion, Mr. Welles told his colleagues. Pride of authorship was denied. The aim of the United States is genuine continental accord, freely negotiated, and fully supported.

The neutrality zone indicated by United States projects is less ambitous than that of Cuba, even to Mr. Welles' proposed area of customary inter-American maritime routes except for territorial waters of Canada and European colonies within the Americas.

Examination of the map of shipping routes shows the vast scope of this zone, at times hundreds of miles from the coast but not uniformly wide. Panama Canal approaches are blanketed deeply both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides.

Agreement is reported general on the need for a neutral zone.

Cotton Farmers Of Georgia Hear How to Vary Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A campaign to free Georgia's farm economy from the straitjacket of one-crop planting is planned here. A drive to educate cotton farmers of the State to the dollar-and-cent advantages of crop diversification was outlined by Marion Smith, Chairman, for the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. Wide effects over a long-time period are expected to result.

Citing success in experimental work to mountain areas, together with increase in hog and dairy herd raising with the growing of new forage crops, Mr. Smith said that all experimental work done by the Regents since 1931 was but a preliminary to the major task of trying to lift farm economy of the State from impoverishment and soil waste to one both productive and profitable.

Mr. Smith stated that since Georgia had a variety of soils and climates, so as to make possible a wide range of crops, the more the present major crop, cotton, is displaced by others, the better it would be for Georgians. The real job of educating the rural population to these possibilities, he added, was still to be done.

Oct. 23 to 28 has been designated by Gov. E. D. Rivers as Apple Week, calling attention to the increase in this crop.

About 1,000,000 bushels are expected this year at an average value of $1 a bushel. Experiments in growing potatoes at the North Georgia Mountain Experiment Station at Blairsville show, it was said, that the tubers are well adapted to the productive valleys of the Georgia foothills.

School Rewards WPA

ELKHART, Ind., (AP) — WPA workers who built a $120,000 high school football stadium will be guests at its dedication. The School Board has given each worker two free tickets to the first game in the Stadium Friday night.

Brazilian Press Queries Moral Trends of Nazi Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Russo-German pact with its sequel—Russian invasion of Poland—appears to have deepened anti-Nazi sentiment in Brazil, even among many Brazilians of Italian and Germanic descent. The minority that has favored some form of fascism for Brazil, as a barrier against communism, are placed at a further disadvantage, although many of them profess to retain their faith in the integrity of the Nazi Government in Germany.

Shortly after the nonaggression pact was signed, Germany announced that her new Ambassador to Brazil would advance his sailing to Rio de Janeiro by one week. Brazilian newspapers have commented freely on the Nazi-Soviet move. The head of a chain of journals spoke of the "stupefaction" with which the news was received, and added that he had always admired Herr Hitler until he had begun to violate his own publicized ideals. When he took Czechoslovakia, he sinned against his Aryanism. His quasi-alliance with Soviet Russia, the nation he had sworn he never could become reconciled to, were blows to Herr Hitler's prestige from which he could never recover, the editor said.

Technique and Tactics

Morning and evening newspapers in São Paulo, politically independent before the establishment of the absolute Vargas dictatorship on Nov. 10, 1937, viewed the occurrence as demonstrating Russia's lack of ethical standards, and condemned the Soviets more than the Germans for a "shameful" about-face. They also said that London and Paris diplomacy had been "blown to bits" and Herr Hitler had proved his consummate capacity as a diplomatic technician and tactician.

Other papers, representing the opinion of the majority of Brazilians, expressed the view that the nonaggression pact was a positive and objective proof of the lack of moral principles in the German leader, an evidence of the insincerity of nazi-fascism and of duplicity and double-dealing on the part of Herr Hitler, and so revolting a change in attitude and behavior as to shake "one's faith in people, principles, and ideals." Hitherto, a certain paper said, one had to admire the persistence, single-mindedness, and success of Herr Hitler, whether one agreed with his policy and his ideology or not. Now it was utterly impossible to retain any faith in Hitler or Stalin. If Italy, Spain, and Japan knew what was about to take place, the paper added, these countries also are suspect.

An afternoon newspaper immediately began a pro-democratic and pro-United States campaign, despite the censorship and the fact that pro-Fascist and pro-democratic forces in the Federal Government are still more or less balanced, a fact which reflects, too, the division in the Army, whose Committee on National Defense is believed by some to be really governing the nation. Another recommended an active anti-Nazi campaign by displaying all the news from abroad in such fashion that Germany bore the brunt of the responsibility for recent occurrences.

The National Blocs

Because of the large numbers of Italians, Germans, and Japanese in Brazil, the police took precautionary measures to protect the shops and banks of these nationalities, and not to permit the publication of stories telling of instances where clashes had occurred between Brazilians and members of these groups. It is also said that Germans and Italians have begun to increase their already strong propaganda, and on Sept. 3, the first Sunday after the beginning of the German-Polish hostilities, many Brazilian newspapers were still using the T. O. or German Transocean press service, which not only is given free but where necessary pays to have its services used and distributed.

In many sections of Brazil, not only has the news about the German-Russian volte-face caused almost panicky reactions but the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Poland under extremely disquieting circumstances has sent a shiver of fear through the population, because in the last few months there has been discerned that Germany was tightening its pressure and propaganda screws and that Brazil might be involved in overseas events. While one section of the Army generals was carrying on a program of nationalization of the German and other schools in the south of the country, German news and radio services and activity were increasing with the seeming approval of high officials of the Federal Government and of the Army in other sections. Until it seemed probable that Italy was going to back down off the axis, the Italians increased some of their activities and worked along the same lines as the Germans. Now they seem to be attempting to reverse themselves and to save their faces at the same time.

Farmers Adopt Water Use Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Co-operation between California farmers and the Water Facilities Section of the Soil Conservation Service is reported by Federal headquarters. Under enabling legislation, two kinds of water activity are provided for—one on an area basis, with many farmers within a designated tract co-operating; and another on a single demonstration farm plan, four farms being allocated to each of 10 counties.

The principal area in southern California is Fallbrook in San Diego County. There, where farmers have suffered from lack of water, a series of earth-fill dams, diversion structures, and impounding basins are being built for the purpose of retarding storm waters for percolation into the ground, thus recharging the overpumped underground water supplies.

Each farmer who benefits agrees to carry out conservation operations on his entire farm, treating each foot of sloping crop land in such a way as to keep the top-soil in place and maintain its fertility.

Idea of World Calendar Is Depicted by Pageant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Adoption of a world calendar with equal length months and fixed days for holidays, a reform indorsed by the Chicago Woman's Club, is being promoted here with a dramatic processional called "Kronos and His Maidens."

Written by Mrs. Una Howell Cook of Chicago especially for this purpose, and presented with song, dance, and costume by the Chicago Woman's Club, the pageant is now being offered to schools for their use. The dramatic presentation shows how the present calendar came into existence, the contributions to it made by Julius Caesar, Emperor Constantine, and Pope Gregory, and ends with an appeal for rationalizing the calendar, voiced by women of today.

N. J. Politicians Talk Platforms And Third Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 27—New Jersey Republicans today were in a huddle over the draft of a party platform, while Democrats speculated on whether President Roosevelt would run for a third term.

Both party conventions, which opened yesterday, were in recess until next Tuesday. The Republicans are concerned with platform pledges. House Speaker Herbert Pascoe (R) of Union, proposed that specific planks be disregarded because of the war emergency, and the platform be confined to a mere statement that the party promises to do the best it knows how.

Back of it is the contention between groups favoring new taxes and others that the State's fiscal problems can be handled without resort to additional taxation. Election reform is another point of dispute.

Reflecting the furore which followed the nomination of Frank Hague, Jr., to the Court of Errors and Appeals—the appointment was confirmed with the aid of several Republican Senators after the son of the Democratic boss had been nominated by Gov. A. Harry Moore—Edward C. Stokes, onetime Governor, cautioned the Republicans about making deals with Democrats.

"I have nothing against Democrats in their place," Mr. Stokes declared, "but their place is not in the Republican Party."

The Democrats have no platform troubles. They will simply adopt what Mayor Hague tells them to. The feature of their convention was the persistent comment on the third-term issue.

Deviating from his prepared keynote address, United States Senator William H. Smathers, commenting on the possibility of a third term, said that while he did not know whether President Roosevelt would run, "if he does he will win hands down."

The Democratic keynoter scored Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican Presidential nominee, for allegedly showing more interest in the Roosevelt political future than in the neutrality problem he was asked to come to Washington to help solve.

N. Y. Night Schools To Open on Oct. 9

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 27—The New York City evening elementary schools will open Oct. 9 with drastically curtailed facilities that are expected to save $250,000, it was announced by the Board of Superintendents today, following a meeting yesterday at which it was voted to operate only 23 of the 44 schools which were open last year.

Forced to curtail expenditures by a cut in the State contribution to City Education, the school system had considered eliminating the evening elementary schools entirely, but was forced to continue them by a ruling of Supreme Court Justice J. Sidney Bernstein.

Having been allotted only $100,000 this year as compared with $350,000 in 1938, the evening elementary system will be able to handle approximately 10,000 pupils, instead of last year's figure of 35,000, officials explained. Last year there were 500 evening elementary classes in operation throughout the City with as many teachers, but this year there will be between 150 to 175 classes under 159 teachers.

The reorganization will mean wider, rather than less, employment among school teachers, since it has been ordered that only one exception per school will be allowed to the new ruling that teachers doing day work must not do night work as well. Substitute and unemployed teachers from the regular list will be used instead.

Plan for Debate On Neutrality Is Aid to President

(Continued from Page 1)

States history that the outbreak of war or war emergencies strengthen the President's authority under the flexible American Constitution. This emergency has begun, on the other hand, with a definite limitation on Presidential authority. Whether such a circumstance can continue if the emergency lasts is doubtful, but for the moment the fact remains.

In his address Senator Pittman analyzed the neutrality bill section by section. Dominating his discussion was the same idea which Mr. Roosevelt advanced in his message to Congress,—that America should be kept out of war, and that the goal of peace will be furthered by the present program whose backbone is the rigid cash and carry section.

Isolationist Senators introduced two resolutions in the Senate today before it adjourned until next Monday, when the neutrality debate is scheduled to start.

Majority Leader Barkley began the brief session by explaining before crowded galleries that the Foreign Relations Committee was still working on the uncompleted bill. As he asked members to take another three-day recess until next week, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan interposed with a resolution calling upon the Attorney General for an opinion on Mr. Roosevelt's wartime powers. "Resolved, that the Attorney General is requested to report to the Senate at the earliest practical date what Executive powers are made available to the President under his proclamation of national emergency," the resolution began, and went on to ask further opinion on Mr. Roosevelt's other war powers under existing statutes.

Senator Barkley accepted the resolution as a reasonable request which would help the debate soon to start. Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, another isolationist, immediately laid the basis for what may also be a later skirmish in the neutrality campaign, by introducing a resolution to investigate foreign propaganda. He asked for a seven-man Senate Committee with power of subpoena and $25,000 to investigate efforts of foreign countries for their agents designed to overturn American neutrality. The resolution was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Meanwhile the Committee worked behind closed doors with a hundred or more reporters and spectators waiting outside. Members forecast a long discussion in Committee, with the big debate starting in the Senate next Monday.

Pension Issue Finance Barrier For California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The State of California is looking around for $12,000,000 to pay the cost of operating its Government until after the Nov. 7 special election on the "Ham and Eggs" pension plan.

The Department of Finance, confronted with the refusal of bankers to purchase State warrants, hopes to borrow the money from special funds to meet relief, pay roll and general State expenditures.

Two recent warrant sales passed by without a single bid for what amounts to state "I. O. U." paper. Previously, Comptroller Harry B. Riley had to pay 4 per cent interest to dispose of a block of warwants, in contrast to the established low interest of about one-half of one per cent.

Mr. Riley said it would be "perfectly safe" for bankers to purchase warrants "on up to the Ham and Eggs election," but after that the condition of the State's credit will depend on the outcome at the polls on Nov. 7.

The reluctance of bankers to purchase the warrants has been attributed to indecision caused by the approaching election on the "$30-every-Thursday" plan and a State deficit of some $50,000,000.

State officials were prepared to pay nearly 10,000 State employees and 80,000 relief clients in individual warrants until nine State agencies came to the rescue, advancing $3,000,000 for the general cash revolving fund.

Union in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

quent upsetting of calculations. But supporters of the movement are warned that if work for peace is halted, ground may be lost irretrievably. In one direction, moreover, the situation lately has been clarified for the Federal Unionists.

One of their chief problems always has been the status of Soviet Russia. Mr. Streit omitted Russia from his list of potential Union countries at a time when it appeared the U. S. S. R. was qualifying by its behavior for inclusion among the forces of law and order. This caused differences between the left and right elements among the Federal Unionists. Russian action in Poland is now held by the Federal Union statement to class it as an aggressor, and the Unionists are advised to plan a Union without Russia.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BIG PROFITS showing big Christmas Card values. 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other asstz.; Personal Christmas Cards. 50 for $1, up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-H, Boston, Mass.

CALL ON FRIENDS with unusual new Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names imprinted. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples FREE. Wallace Brown, 235 Fifth Ave., Dept. C-24, New York City.

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE! Take orders for exceptional value 21-card $1 Christmas assortment and 13 others; up to 100% profit. Also Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Experience unnecessary. Samples free. New England Art Publishers, Dept. 113, North Abington, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS with "Santa Claus" Mailing Service. Unusual selling ideal Large selection Personals with name, low as 50 for $1. Outstanding "21 in" Feature Assortment, 10 others. Up to 100% profit. Write James Art Studios, 288 Anson Place, Rochester, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS CARD MONEY-MAKERS! Unusual $1 assortment 21 Christmas Folders starts you making money now—50c profit each box. Other fast-selling assortments; Personal Christmas Cards, 50 for $1. Samples Free. SCHWER, Dept. M-38, Westfield, Mass.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings, and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

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(Continued)

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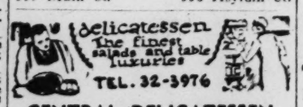

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Jewelers
Fine Watch Repairing
Our Specialty
808 CHAPEL STREET

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8329

RUGS
Domestic and Orientals
Washed—Stored—Repaired
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 Elm Street 5-0745

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 a. m. to 11 a. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS&STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FOR FALL WEDDINGS
Gifts of Silverware, Glassware, China and Clocks
FRANK LAUDER
JEWELER & SILVERSMITH
96 WASHINGTON ST. SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7525
1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor Coats
The smart coat that goes everywhere
Untrimmed, $29.95 and up
Fur Trimmed $59.95 and up
Exclusive with us
MANTELL & MARTIN
Stamford, Conn., Port Chester, N. Y.

Phones 4-2042, 4-6570 Good Parking
KRUGER'S
HAIRDRESSING STUDIO
Permanent Wave Specialist
51 River St. Mrs. Mary Kruger, Mgr.
Next to Roger Smith Hotel

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank St., Stamford Phone 3-3171
Headquarters for
B. H. Wragge Ensembles

Downs Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electrical Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

FUEL OILS
BURNERS BURNER SERVICE
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
868 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2186

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new retreading plant fully equipped to handle retreading and recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service Inc.
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2183

Let expert tailoring give you a smart rich-looking appearance
Hickey-Freeman
Customized Suits
$55.00
Frank Martin & Sons, Inc.

Celebrating 32 years of value-giving in Stamford.
Buettner's
Main at Summer St., Stamford Ph. 4-2117

FOUR IN ONE SHOP
"One of Connecticut's largest and finest curtain, drapery, and upholstery shops."
Estimates submitted on all types of Interior Decoration.
120 Bedford Street Phone 4-4195
Stamford, Conn.

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co.
120 ATLANTIC STREET

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G. B. & H's"
We're offering *special* values in many departments. Here are two good ones from our Men's Furnishing Department. Men's $2.00 woven Madras shirts for $1.57.
Men's 25c All Pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, 6 for $1.19

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Heating, Plumbing, Sheet Metal Work, Roofing, Oil Burners, Fuel Oil
BARLOW BROS. CO.
61 Field Street Phone 4-4129

Unsurpassed Workmanship
Prices to Fit Your Budget
Finlay & Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Ph. 4-3636

KNOX HATS
For Fall $7.50 up
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

ALLSTATE TIRES
CROSS COUNTRY BATTERIES
for All Types of Cars
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
45 GRAND ST. WATERBURY CONN

The Redwood Furniture Co.
324 EAST MAIN STREET AT MILL
"The Honest Store"
Phone 3-3107 Waterbury, Conn.

Choose from our selection of colorful
DAMASK DRAPERIES
Full length and widths—all lined throughout
$1.98 and $2.98 pair
The Miller & Peck Co.

Your entire Fall Wardrobe is awaiting your selection at . . .
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN ST., WATERBURY

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plaza 6625.
Hours 9 to 5 daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If you want quick action
Harford MUTUAL INS. CO.
Insurance
Mortgages
Apartments
Rented
Ver. 0578 1723 Harford Avenue
A. Wilhelm, Jr. Mrs. B. H. B. Ennis, Jr.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
Buy Your Furs With Confidence at Whitney's

DAIRY PRODUCTS
for Every Meal
MILK OF SUPERIOR FLAVOR
Bergmann's DAIRY
179 SPRING ST. DIAL 2-3790

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Van Heusen Charles Co.
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

Dependable Furniture
Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
28 Madison Ave. Established 1865
Visit our Trutype House. Our car at your call. Get new ideas for your home
TEL. 4-2159

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW is the time, before prices advance, to order your winter supply of good coal.
"Same coal from the same mine all the time"
Douglas Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-2349
Coal—Fuel Oil—Building Supplies

All you need to know about Paint is
Sherwin-Williams
THE LAWRENCE PAINT CO.
162 Washington Street
Johnson City and Endicott

Parlor City Shoe Co. 40 Court St.
Certified Fitters look after the children's needs here. Rubbers, arctics for fall days, newest fashions from I. Miller and other well known makers.

Home Planners
If you are planning on furnishing or refurnishing a home or a room, our home planners shop is prepared to help you budget the expense and plan the work. You'll be pleased to find how little it takes.
At McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner 65c-85c-$1

Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M.
85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage
Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Road Tel. 0153—0154

BUFFALO

Unterecker's
INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores—Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Lt. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

EDDIE'S ALTERATIONS
Dressmaking—Remodeling
Alterations
All Work Guaranteed
4th Floor Sally Building 510 Main St.
WA. 9753

NEW YORK

BUFFALO
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Now in Progress
Our Famous
Half-Price Sale
Last Day
Monday, October 2nd
HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Paradise Millinery
Hats with new lines for autumn!
(And we can expertly remodel your favorite old hat.)
WA 2166
283 Delaware Ave.

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther
WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7396
260 DELAWARE AVENUE
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

West Side Hardware Co.
Hardware—Roger Paints
Electrical and Plumbers' Supplies
Furnace and Sheet Metal Work
Floor Sanding Machine for Rent
324 West Ferry Street Lincoln 3050

CORTLAND

Stephens
The House of Fashion
Smart Fall Fashions

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

HARM COAL CO.
950 RING PLACE
TELEPHONE 9186
GOLD NUGGET
ANTHRACITE
BITUMINOUS COALS

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS
OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

Figure Specialists
Let our expert corsetieres fit you to a new foundation
ARGERSINGER'S

The New Fall
FOOT REST and
ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
are now ready for your inspection
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

School Days mean more
Dress-up Clothes
Let us Launder or Dry Clean them for you.
ROBISON & SMITH
LAUNDERERS and CLEANERS

Essoheat FUEL OIL
DYE OIL CO.
Phone 3440 14 Hill Street
KEROSENE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Specials
CUT CORN 21c a box
RASPBERRIES 21c a box
GREEN PEAS 25c a box
JOHN ARNOTT
179 Kingsboro Avenue Phone 3345
Free delivery

Fruits and Vegetables
FRESH DAILY
CHARLES DISTEFANO
Ph. 4770, So. Main and Woodside Ave.

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
WILLIAMS BROS.
180 NO. MAIN
Home Made Pure Pork Sausage
Home Dressed Pork
SOUTH MAIN ST.
CASH MARKET
29 So. Main St. Phone 2591
Free Delivery

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE
(Continued)

It is a good time to order
Personal CHRISTMAS CARDS
Sample books now on display
COWLES, BROWN & CO.
9 N. Main Street

ITHACA

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop

For Appointment
Phone 3947
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialists in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

HERRON'S—
Shoes for All the Family
X-RAY SHOE FITTING
133 E. State St. ITHACA, N. Y.

AUTUMN—
The time to change from summer TO WINTER Lubricants. Protect your car with Guiflex Registered Lubrication—Gulf No-Nox Ethyl—Gulfpride Oil.
Goodyear Tire and Battery Service
SERVICENTER, INC.
CAYUGA and GREEN STS. Phone 2138

JAMESTOWN

Selling Agents for
ZENITH RADIOS
Abrahamson-Bigelow's

The New Fall
"SHAGMOOR" COATS
now at
NELSON'S
"A Fine Dept. Store"
Men's, Women's, Boy's SHOES
Direct to Wearer at substantial savings. Complete Fitting Service
A. W. WOOTON
300 EAST 6TH—PHONE 56-761
Phone for Appointment
Representative of KNAPP BROS INC.
BROCKTON, MASS.

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Henna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

MILDRED MUCHOW
announces the opening of
Del-Mor Flower Shop
3189 Delaware Ave. Ph. DE 3123

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
91 So Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614
Service Quality Cleanness
OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
136-19 38 AVENUE
INDEPENDENCE 3-5900
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

CONSTRUCTIVE ADVICE
(Without obligation)
Assured incomes for you and your family through Life Insurance and Annuities.
JUSTIN TRAUB
42-66 Phlox Place or 225 Broadway, N. Y. C.
Ind. 3-0319 Bar. 7-4300

NO LIQUOR SERVED
at CORONET TEA ROOM
Only fresh vegetables used.
Home cooking
Weekly dinners 65c, Luncheons 40c-50c
141-10a Northern Blvd., Flu 9-9404

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-73 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Mirrors Venetian Blinds
Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING—Bayside

For Better Garden Work
ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Landscaping Done Anywhere
No Job Too Big or Too Small
Nassau Blvd. and 223rd St. Bayside 9-6436

FOREST HILLS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Bo. 8-7863 10 to 12 daily, except Saturdays and Sundays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN KROEGER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
DELICATESSEN-GROCER
Home Cooking Done on Premises
Daily Fresh Roasted Nuts
Free Daily Delivery
72-58 Austin Street BO. 8-5717

ROSTON'S
Hosiery, Girdles, Gloves, Lingerie, Housecoats and Robes
72-30 Austin St. Bo. 8-4515

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
Cutting and Fitting, Reweaving
Phone BO. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-20 Queens Boulevard

FREEPORT

MUSETTE
WINTER & CO.
KIMBALL
Famous makes used pianos—Steinway, Baldwin, Kranich & Bach, Mason & Hamlin and others.
B. VAN GORDER
PIANOS TUNED—REPAIRED
96 West Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 4700

VENETIAN BLINDS
and WINDOW SHADES
Made to Order and Installed
EDWARD ASHTON
117 Church St. Freeport 5517

GREAT NECK

SCHOOL CLOTHES
RHODA SPORTSWEAR
44 Middle Neck Road G. N. 2693

THRIFT HATS

Smart and Distinctive Millinery $1.98 up
HARRIET S. NEVINS
2 Johnston Rd., G. N. 443

Draperies, Curtains and Slip Covers
CREATIVE-DECORATORS
114 Middle Neck Rd.
G. N. 755
Below Theatre

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ph. Hempstead 2782 *Honest Values*
SAMPLE
SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

BROWER LUMBER CORP.
Succeeding
Nassau Lumber Co., Inc.
Lumber—Mason Materials
Mill Work—Trim—Mouldings
66 Kellum Place Hempstead 370

BIG BEN
FOOD MARKET
272 Front Street

Lustigs
Smart Dresses and Coats at Popular Prices
37 Main Street

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

RE-UPHOLSTERING

NOW is the time to reupholster your 2-piece living room suites. From $49.50
Slip Covers and Venetian Blinds
MATTRESSES Remade at lowest prices.
NASSAU UPHOLSTERY CO.
298 Fulton Ave., opp. R. R. Sta.
Tel. Hempstead 422

HEMPSTEAD
New Hyde Park

Willard Batteries
Firestone Tires and Tubes
Phone FLORAL PARK 2839
Sinclair Service Station
WM. BLAKE, Mgr.
Jericho Tpke. at New Hyde Park Road
New Hyde Park, L. I.
Cars Called For and Delivered
Auto Repairs—Complete Lubrication
Batteries Recharged—Rented

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Havemeyer 4-8679 9 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.

Sales Ford Service
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
FORD--LINCOLN ZEPHYR--MERCURY
WILFORD AUTO SALES, Inc.
Roosevelt Ave. at 81st St., Jackson Hghts
PHONE HAVEMEYER 4-0661

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Dulion's
Phone HA. 6-1079
Home Made Pies to Order
Luncheon Dinner
37-38 90th St., Jackson Heights

Come and Visit
HABERMAN'S
NEW MODERN STORE
8214 Roosevelt Ave.
HA 4-8220 NE 9-2447

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

SUPERIOR MARKET, Inc.
ARTHUR URNSTEIN, Prop.
Meats Poultry, Sea Food, Provisions
Modernized and Sanitary
Orders Promptly Delivered
82-18 Roosevelt Ave. HAV. 4-9718

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing
at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $35

Day Telephone HAvemeyer 4-3700
ESTABLISHED 1895
LENIHAN
Incorporated
Storage—Moving—Packing—Rug Cleaning
90-10 Roosevelt Avenue
Nights and Holidays—INdependence 3-4358

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
COME IN AND SEE
Our new selection of fine fur coats in the latest and smartest styles

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy. Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
Prime Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Telephone 3422

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SYMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given
SSO
MICHAEL [illegible] THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
Sale Prep Suits, $7.95
Reg. $12.95 to $16.50
Sizes 12 to 22
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYN. 6327

ELIZABETH DRESSES
and
CAROLINE ALDER HATS
23 BROADWAY

LYNBROOK FUEL CO.
50 Forest Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
24-HOUR SERVICE
FUEL OIL Oil Burners and Complete Heating Systems
KEROSENE
COAL Day Phone
KOPPERS COKE Lyn. 890—4497
Night Call
Free emergency service for your burner. Lyn. 2041

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Washable Wallpaper
Lucas Paints—Barreled Sunlight
Cabot's Products
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, N. Y.
Phone Lyn. 3155

NEW YORK

Long Island

LYNBROOK (Continued)

Van Roon's
25 Atlantic Avenue—90 South Main Street
Lynbrook Freeport
Corsets and Brassieres
Fitted by Experienced Corsetieres
No charge for alterations

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our BUDGET PLAN
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

LYNBROOK—Malverne

Malverne Delicatessen
Salads our specialty
Sandwiches made to order
255 Hempstead Ave. Malverne, L. I.

MANHASSET

9 lbs $1
PILGRIM
The Million-Dollar Model Laundry
Serves Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
Brooklyn, call SOuth 8-4567
W. Hempstead, call Garden City 8881

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE RAZOR CUT When properly done, this method has several advantages,
1. It eliminates uneven lines.
2. It makes the hair more pliable.
3. Literally "fits" the hair to the head.
4. Enables the hair to take a better setting.
ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
117-09 HILLSIDE AVENUE VIR. 7-9767

Now is the time for—
SLEEPING GARMENTS —for Winter
DR. DENTON'S Sleepers and Sleeping Garments — for infants — children and youngsters to 16 yrs.
CARTER'S
NAZARETH Put Your Supply in Now.

Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
115-11 Jamaica Ave. 9019 Jamaica Ave.
Richmond Hill Woodhaven

DOCTROW'S, INC.
Corsets Sportswear
Lingerie Bags
101-05 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 9-5440

Wonderful
NEW FALL HATS
in all the New Shades $1.85
Gangel's Millinery
115-09 Jamaica Ave.

Albee French Cleaners
Expert Tailoring
Furs cleaned, remodeled and repaired
113-19 Myrtle Ave. Vir. 7-3618

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

The Smart Shop
Edith Schwartz
Exclusive Millinery
106-13 Jamaica Ave. (Our only store)

MATRIX TREADEASY
Also Budget Shoes
$5.00
PARAMOUNT SHOE SHOP
111-21 Jamaica Ave.
Rich. Hill 2-3254

RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

SIEDMAN'S
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Skirts Made to Fit
8601 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-9475

NEW YORK

Long Island

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hememan 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762
8 a. m.-1 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. FILLING STATIONS
INC.
Mobilgas
South Park and Lincoln Avenues

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

"IT'S A HUMMER"
HUMMER'S BAKE SHOP
See Baking Done on the Premises
FRONT STREET (opp. Station)
Rockville Centre 1199

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats
Manhattan Shirts and
Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Try the New Tek Tooth Brush Today
Phone 89
110 Mamaroneck Ave.
Tek

CAPPUS PHARMACY

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W
9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

[illegible]KWOOD 8802
Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.
S. E. SOLNICA
27-33 So. Sixth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

RED CROSS SHOES
ALL STYLES ALL SIZES
$6.50
We carry a complete line of SHOES for the entire family.
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 South 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
41 EDISON AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 3600

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

YOU CAN OWN A
CORONA TYPEWRITER
For as Little as $1.00 per Week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Berey
CRAFTSMENSHIP RELIABILITY
A splendid selection of Fur Coats and Jackets ready made, also Beautiful FURS custom built to your measure.
49 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 2554

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Refresh with
C. F. S. MILK
Phone 2820 for a friendly service
210 Mill Street

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

Moe Meyer Store

Millinery
87 Water St.
Newburgh N. Y.

SINCLAIR
Superflame Oil for Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5655, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THINKING OF INSTALLING AN OIL BURNER?
We would appreciate the opportunity of estimating the cost of installing AUTOMATIC OIL HEAT in your home. No obligation implied.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
"Same Address Since 1861"
22 Pelham Rd. New Rochelle 1000

You Will Enjoy HATS by Wolfe-Dahms
Formerly of Bonwit-Teller
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave.
New Rochelle 5477

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
36 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

CATERING
under the personal supervision of
ELLEN HUSTIS
correct equipment for
WEDDINGS AND ALL OCCASIONS
Visit Our Shop for
DESSERTS AND FOOD SUGGESTIONS
10 Eastchester Rd. New Rochelle 8040

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

LA ROSE SHOPPE
New Line of Fall Corsets
Nemo, Lily of France, Master Craft, P. N. Practical Front, MisSimplicity, Artist Model, Maiden Form, Camp Corsets.
525 MAIN ST. (KRESGE BLDG.)

FOR SERVICE CALL N. R. 9306 "FOR QUICK STARTS AND SURE STOPS"
MacDONALD & WILLIAMS
Texaco Certified Service Station
83 Huguenot St. Cor. Echo Ave.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

THE LANGDON SHOP
The Man's Shop of Westchester
562 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Coronet Tea Room
16 LOCKWOOD AVENUE
NEW ROCHELLE
N. R. 10376 Private Parties

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 a. m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUMMER CLOTHES
BEAUTIFULLY CLEANED
or LAUNDERED
Mail Orders attended to
UNIT SYSTEM LAUNDRY CORP.
866 DeKalb Avenue NEvins 8-6100

TEXACO FIRE-CHIEF GASOLINE
Let us
MARFAK
Your Car
PARADE GROUNDS SERVICE
CONEY ISLAND AVENUE AT CATON
Windsor 8-8829

FREDA BEAUTY SALON
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9449

Sterling Palace Garage
SOCONY
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

PARKSIDE SHOP GOWNS
730 Flatbush Avenue
Est. Since 1919 IN. 2-2370
Open Evenings Until 9:30; Wed. 6 P. M.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600, 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BARBER SERVICE
at
The Barclay Hotel Barber Shop
111 East 48th St. WI. 2-8900

Staten Island

PORT RICHMOND

Gib 2-1692
Vogue Millinery
1546 Castleton Ave.
Near Richmond, PORT RICHMOND
F. Black R. Sirkus

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Island Chevrolet Inc.
1316 Castleton Avenue
West New Brighton, S. I.
Telephone Gibraltar 2-1900-1
Sales—Service
Dependable Used Cars

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 450
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Feeds
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

Pelz Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Enjoy a Cool, Comfortable Permanent Wave in the Coolest Spot in Town. Done by our expert hairstylists. 5-10 Dollars.
133 Wolfs Lane Phone Pelham 1130
Near Sparks Ave., Pelham, N. Y.

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

CAROLINA MARKET, INC.
Home of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry, Fish and Fancy Groceries
319 5th Avenue 217 Wolfs Lane
Tel. Pelham 0400 Tel. Pelham 3100

PORT CHESTER

ROYAL SCARLET STORES
GEORGE A. NAEF, Proprietor
Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Meat and Poultry
44 So. Regent St. Free Delivery
Tel. 1767

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S
Semi-Annual SALE
of Toiletries
Soaps Shaving Needs
Perfumes Dresser Pieces
Shampoos Bath Salts

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
Tel. 615 317 Main Street

E. V. GRANT
Wall Papers, Paints, Glass
Linoleums
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Reick
THE SQUARE DEAL JEWELER
376 MAIN STREET
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Mail orders promptly attended to

Foundations, Girdles, Brassieres
Fitted, Altered, Repaired
Free of Charge
Hosiery—Intimate Apparel
ROSE K. ADLER, Corsetiere
Roseville Corset Shop
386 MAIN STREET
PHONE 1044 POUGHKEEPSIE

B and M Food Market
469 MAIN STREET PHONE 6160
Groceries, Meats, Fruits, Delicatessen
Distributor of
S&W FINE FOODS

ARTCRAFT PRESS
PAUL E. HANKINSON, Prop.
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
22 Barclay St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Wallace Company
"Poughkeepsie's Finest Store"

CITY AUTO BODY WORKS
VANEK & TROPPMANN
745 MAIN ST. Phone 3344
General Auto Body Repairing
Painting—Trimming—Glazing
Frame and Wheel Alignment

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Gen. 4311
9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
633 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-489

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Edith Ellis OF ROCHESTER
Sunday Dinners
60c to $1.25

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd., East Glen. 6161

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 N. Main St., Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Mellow Homogenized Milk with its curd softness and even distribution of cream is widely used by people who prefer milk in its natural sweet flavored state.
Pittsford 56 Phones Monroe 6616

Visit Us at Our New Address
ELDER'S MARKET
We Appreciate Your Patronage Slips
Meats Groceries Fruits Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
644 MONROE AVENUE

FRANK & SCHULZ
BARBER SHOP
Fourth Floor, Temple Building
Your patronage slips are appreciated.

BRIGHTON PLACE DAIRY
"Sealtest Milk"
45 Fulton Avenue Glenwood 144
SEALTEST RADIO PROGRAMS
N. B. C. Red Network
5:30-5:45 P. M. (E. S. T.)
Monday through Friday

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S at Court
Call or Write

1939 OUR 29TH YEAR
Beck
CLEANERS—DYERS—FURRIERS
Quality plus Dependability
Call Monroe 8484

Projansky
FURRIER
Tailor to Gentlewomen and Ready to Wear Clothes
30 EAST AVENUE

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

Beaux Arts Beauty Salon

Artistic Finger Waving
Custom Permanents
61 Garth Road
Phone Sc. 807
Scarsdale, N. Y.
Opposite Theatre

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

PLUMBING • HEATING
AIR CONDITIONING
Attic Ventilation
for Cool Summers
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 934

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

For Your Printing
SCARSDALE NEW YORK
Telephone 2222
Wick

Rugs—Upholstery
Shampooed—Repaired
Stored
Dealers in Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Imperial Rug Company
1179 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers Tel. Riv. 8661

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
4 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phone Scars. 7000—W. P. 8868

SCHENECTADY

Barney's FURNITURE
Rugs and Floor Coverings
Schenectady's Largest Linoleum Contractors, Estimates Readily Furnished.
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS — TOYS — GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-5475 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Invite You to See Our 1940
NASH
A Triumph of functional beauty and engineering magic
Hubert J. Wright Inc.

CRANDALL MUSIC STUDIO
Instruction in
Piano, Piano-Accordion, Banjo, Marimba, Hawaiian and Spanish Guitar, Mandolin
334 Montgomery Tel. 2-6247
Next to Y. M. C. A.

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren, opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

TROY

Broughton's
Geo. B. Roth
297 RIVER ST. TROY, N.Y.
DRESSES—COATS—SUITS
HOSIERY—LINGERIE, etc.
Furs Fur Storage

UTICA

LUGGAGE
Leather Goods Handbags
REID-SHELDON & Co.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street, Utica, N. Y.

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
SCHWENDERS
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 257

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-8113 625 EAGLE ST.

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 2587, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Advance 1940 Combination
RADIO-PHONOGRAPH
ONLY $32.00 Cash Price or $2.45 a Month for ten months including all finance charges.
RAY KLINE INC.
75 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 2012

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

ALL YOUR TIRE NEEDS
will be met here courteously and efficiently!
Tire Service Inc.
Special Attention to Women Drivers!
45 Orawaupum St.
White Plains, N. Y.
Tel. W. P. 1245

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 8810

PREPARE
for next winter's comfort NOW by putting your heating system in proper working order.
HENRY F. RAAB Inc
Heating and Plumbing Contractors
48 LAKE STREET . . . TEL. W. P. 7740-41

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Avenue Phone 5780

Exclusive Distributors of
Hickey-Freeman
CUSTOMIZED CLOTHES
For White Plains and Vicinity
STONE'S
CLOTHES SHOP
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

FUEL OIL
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC PRODUCTS
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

C. R. WALLAUER & Co.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Ave. White Plains, N. Y. Ph. White Plains 1455
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Ph. Port Chester 3918

FLORENTZ PHARMACY
Toiletries—Cosmetics
Excellent
Soda Luncheonette
37 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 6550

White Plains Produce Market
Grocers and Fruiterers
Imported Table Delicacies
MEATS—FISH—VEGETABLES
Prompt Delivery Free Parking
25 Grove Street
Tel. W. P. 3130—7707

Fowler & Sellars Company
The Shopping Center
Hardware—House Furnishings
80 Main Street Tel. W. P. 4300

Radios, Pianos, Musical Instruments
SHEET MUSIC—VICTOR, BRUNSWICK AND DECCA RECORDS
PORTABLE PHONOGRAPHS
RADIO REPAIRS—PIANO TUNING
HUNT'S LEADING MUSIC HOUSE
Open Evenings
14 Mamaroneck Av. Tel. White Plains 508

The new models and materials are now ready for selection for your
FALL SUIT or COAT Projansky
Ladies' Custom Tailors, Furriers
146 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 1129

Ruth Seymour, Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
HAIR . . . HANDS . . . FACE
FIGURE
173 MAMARONECK AVENUE
White Plains, N. Y. W. P. 7218

On to Autumn with
NELLY DON DRESSES
$6.50 to $14.98
Ruth Richards
130 MAMARONECK AVE. and POST ROAD
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

YONKERS

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 6540-6541
52 Lawrence Street

Domestic and Imported Foods
Weiner's Delicatessen
474 SOUTH B'WAY TEL. YON. 4100
Delivery Service
SPECIALS THIS WEEK
LIBBY'S UNSWEETENED GRAPEFRUIT JUICE, 18 oz. can 7c
ITALIAN ANCHOVIES, 3 cans for 13c
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

BARBIZON SHOP
Pure silk monograms on all Barbizon Lingerie at No Extra Cost
E. H. TIMM
23 North Broadway

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

If There Is Thought to Be a Limit to the Speed Attainable by an Airplane?

R. T. C., of Los Angeles, writes: "It would be interesting to know what is meant by the 'shock wave' which is said to develop in front of airplane wings at high speeds,

and which has the tendency of limiting further increases in the speeds of planes beyond the maximum speeds attained today."

Some physicists are of the opinion that we are already nearing the limit of speed attainable by airplanes in level flight. It is thought that a limit to the speed of flight is set up by the elasticity of air—that is, the quality of the air which enables it to carry sound waves.

Sound waves at sea level travel at some 750 miles per hour, as does every other impulse given to the particles of air which make up our atmosphere.

An airplane in rapid flight must push the particles of air aside, and that is what produces the lifting power or force that holds the aircraft aloft. At present speeds, the air ahead of the plane may be said to be "warned" of the approach of the craft by impulses which (traveling at 750 miles per hour) race ahead of the plane. But as the speed of the plane approaches 750 miles per hour, the warning impulses find it harder and harder to outrun the ship. Consequently, the particles of air, warned only at the last infinitesimal fraction of a second, or not at all, are hit head-on, so to speak, with the attending myriad of tiny jarring shocks and collisions, forming a "shock-wave" in front of the wings.

These collisions with air molecules involve a great deal of energy waste, through the converting of motion into heat. This acts as a strong brake, and greatly hinders additional speed increases. Even at 600 miles an hour, the air resistance begins to rise abruptly. So steep is the rise as to require a much greater amount of engine power than it is believed possible to develop. Nor is it probable that changes in body design will be able to compensate for the drop in efficiency of the sustaining surfaces of the plane, for the efficiency falls as much as 70 per cent as the speed of sound is approached.

—W. P. Keasbey

Bible Facts

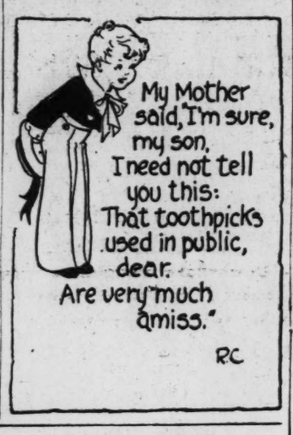
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Garden of Eden

If Eden is to be understood as the name of a specific section, there are some weighty reasons for concluding that it lay somewhere in the Babylonian plain, because of the references to the river Euphrates, and also to the Hiddekel (Gen. 2:14), which is understood to be another name for the Tigris; while early Babylonian tablets refer to a territory in that vicinity with the closely similar name of *Edin*.

Some, however, incline to the belief that Eden was not meant to be understood as a specific locality, seeing not a little significance in the fact that *Eden* is simply the Hebrew term for "delight or pleasure." Then, too, another possible rendering of the Hebrew word *gan* ("garden") would be "orchard," as Brown, Driver, and Briggs suggest tentatively ("Hebrew Lexicon": p. 171); or, again, "park," as suggested by Moffatt.

Manly Manners



A Verse for Today . . .

The grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, Teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world. — TITUS 2:11, 12.

Winnowing in India

Monitor Camera Club from I. R. Ansari, Multan Cantt, India

Natives using an ancient method of separating the chaff from the grain

Daily Quotation

THE prudent man may direct a state; but it is the enthusiast who regenerates it, or ruins.—BULWER LYTTON

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The Bremen disappearance proves that it's a pretty big world after all.

Detroit News: For purposes of identification, a Bostonian carries a photo of the wife in her new hat, in case of being spoken to by a strange woman on the street.

Punch ©: There are many public statutes in out-of-the-way corners of London, says a writer. In our opinion they should be moved to places of danger.

Des Moines Register: Pittsburgh co-eds, after getting their hair waved, rouging lips and cheeks, and varnishing nails, balloted on the quality they most admire in men. Sincerity won.

Humorist: "What exactly is tossing the caber?" inquires a correspondent. Oh, just one of those Highland flings.

Daily Anecdote

A Greater Pride

Plato was entertaining some friends in a room where stood a couch richly made and ornamented.

Presently Diogenes, dirty and unkempt as usual, entered. Spying the couch, he began to tread upon it with his rough boots, exclaiming disdainfully, "I trample upon the pride of Plato."

Mildly Plato replied, "But, O, Diogenes, with a greater pride!"

In Lighter Vein

Definite

Mrs. Biggs: "What is your husband's average income?"

Mrs. Wiggs: "Oh, about midnight."—Wall Street Journal.

Awaiting the Proposal

"Why do you call your boy friend 'Pilgrim'?"

"Because every time he calls he makes a little progress."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Points of View

Poetic Rover (to farmer): "And does this glorious setting sun mean nothing to you?"

Farmer (mopping his brow): "I'll say it does. It means I can eventually unhitch the hosses and go home."

The Requirements

Men—Wanted immediately a man who resembles the President to demonstrate games, "Balance the Budget," in store window. Must also be able to juggle tennis balls.—From an adv. in the Times.

As though they were billion-dollar gold pieces?—New Yorker.

Ahem!

Closer to the truth than he meant to be was the schoolboy who wrote on an examination paper: "The Armistice was signed on the 11th of November in 1918 and since then every year there has been Two Minutes' Peace."—Neal O'Hara in New York Evening Post.

Unanimous

The negro preacher's term had expired and he was anxious to stay on.

"Brethern," he said, "the time has come fo' you-all to elect a pastah fo' anothah yeah. All dose tavorin' me will please say aye."

He waited a moment and then he said: "Silence gives consent. I'se yo' pastah fo' anothah yeah."

Odds and Ends

Platinum Metals

Increased production of metals of the platinum group, as in the copper-nickel area near Sudbury, Ontario, has made Canada the leader in their production, displacing Russia.

A Golden Gate Facing East

Always famed for its beauty, the picturesque eastward-facing harbor of Sydney, Australia, is also known for its spacious area of 22 square miles with a total shore line of 190 miles.

An "Airmark" in Aviation

A recent landmark in Imperial Airways history was the completion of nine years of regular flying on the English-India air line Accelerated schedules bring Karachi within two days, nine hours, as compared with the seven days required to cover the 5,000 mile route in 1929.

The World of Humor

"This is the only bed I have free. Ring when you want anything."
Musketl, Vienna
"I mislaid the scabbard of my sword!"
Passing Show, London

An Object Lesson

Dean Swift despised ostentation in dress, and met all displays in a firm, uncompromising manner.

One day George Faulkner, the Dublin printer, came to call on Swift dressed in a rich coat of silk brocade and gold lace, and gave every indication of a vast pride in his sumptuous attire. Swift refused to even recognize the man.

The printer went home, donned his plain, everyday attire, and returned to Swift's apartment.

"Ah, George," exclaimed the great satirist, full of kindness and cordiality, "I am so glad to see you, for here has been an impudent coxcomb, bedizened in silks and gold lace, who wanted to pass himself off as you. But I soon sent the fellow about his business, for I knew you to be always a plain dressed and honest man, just as you now appear to me."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

After Many Days

Ponca City, Okla.

Before Ponca City was much of an oil center, and when few believed in its future as such, there came a young man who had full expectation of fruition here; he also had confidence that the oil industry was the work for him, and the conviction that he must stay with it.

But he didn't have money to pay for a room to live in, nor for food to eat, while he proved all this. He was already in debt to the small hotel where he had been staying.

He talked over his situation with the proprietor of the hotel, a kindly woman, who assured him that she too believed in the future of Ponca City as an oil field, and that she also believed in his ability to make his way. She told him to go ahead with his work, promising to trust him for what he owed, and for what further maintenance he needed until he made good.

After several weeks of continued disappointment, things began to change for the young man, and soon he paid the hotel proprietor all he owed.

But he felt he should do more than that; he wanted to prove his gratitude for her friendship, her encouragement when he needed it—that had meant more than physical shelter and food.

It was years later, before the opportunity came. It was after he had become one of Oklahoma's most noted citizens, not only for his wealth, but for the way he used it — building swimming pools, parks, etc. It came to his attention that his old friend was having a problem regarding the hotel mortgage.

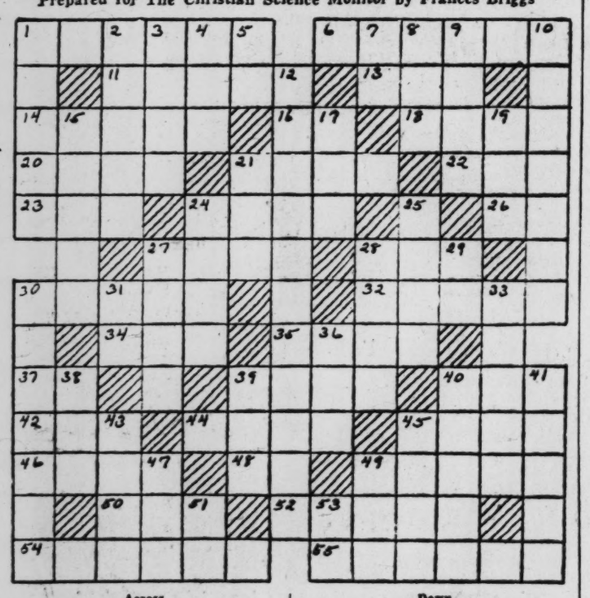
He went at once to the loan company, paid the indebtedness in full, and handed the woman a clear title to her building and business.

A Friend

A friend is he who sets his heart upon us, is happy in us, and delights in us—does for us what we want, is willing and fully engaged to do all he can for us, on whom we can rely in all cases—William Ellery Channing.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where is Lake Victoria?
6—Which of Rachel's sons was born in Padan-aram?
11—Who was Rebekah's husband?
13—What was the tithe of the Hebrews?
14—What carnivorous animal is a native of Africa?
16—Who was daughter of the Greek river god Inachus?
18—What structure is built out into water for a landing place?
20—Stettin, Germany, is on what river?
21—What was name of two wives of Henry VIII?
22—What is a flap or appendage of something?
23—What is a rocky pinnacle or peak?
24—What animals will play in the cat's absence?
26—Symbol for tellurium is what?
27—Who was a Levite of line of Merari (I Chron. 6:46)?
28—Who is omitted from list of those sealed by angel in St. John's vision (Rev. 7:5-7)?
30—Who was eighth son of Jacob?
32—What do you call the eye socket?
34—Albert Einstein was born in what month?
35—Color Oxford blue is also called what?
37—In speaking of Biblical Naioth, what pronoun would you use?
39—Chantilly, France, gave its name to a kind of what?
40—Who was Abel's mother?
42—Who was father of Cozbi (Num. 25:15)?
44—Apollo played what instrument?
45—Stern.
46—Who was one of David's mighty men (I Chron. 11:47)?
48—Dutch (abbr.).
49—What is a county of northern Colorado?
50—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
52—What do you call ermine in its summer coat?
54—What disciple left John the Baptist to follow our Lord?
56—What is any of certain large apes of Africa and Asia?

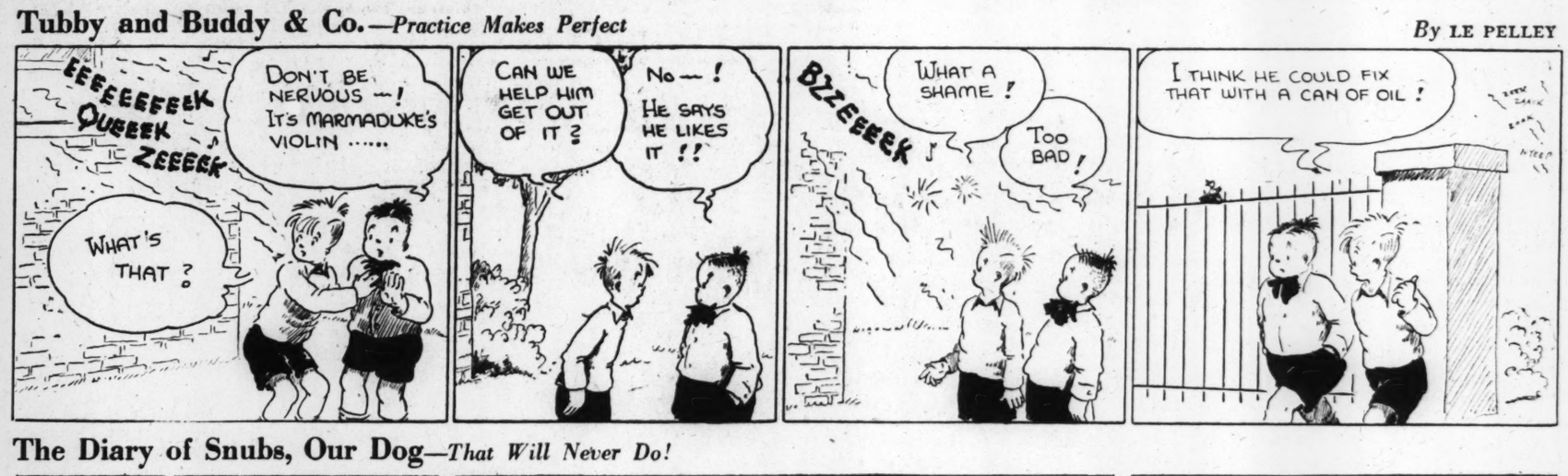
Down

1—What is name of a town of India?
2—Father of Waters is what?
3—What Bohemian river flows to the Elbe?
4—What animal reached Britain during Roman occupation?
5—What is either of two rivers of Latvia, Europe?
7—Where would you find Book of Judges (abbr.)?
8—Moisture in stone is called what?
9—What is passage out of a place?
10—Who composed opera "Natoma"?
12—What Roman was called from the plow to become dictator?
15—What were the golden calves erected at Bethel and Dan?
17—"A mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men ——."
19—Would you don, sew, or eat panocha?
21—What is a river of eastern France?
24—What was first name of Founder of Christian Science?
25—What city of Indiana is a great steel-manufacturing center?
27—What animal goes into hibernation in winter?
28—Beauty of plumage of what bird is alluded to in Psalms?
29—Moncton is in what Canadian province (abbr.)?
30—The saguaro is State flower of what State?
31—His Majesty (abbr.).
33—What is first name of humorist from Paducah, Ky?
36—In golf, what is a hole made in one stroke?
38—What is a keg or cask holding about 4 gallons?
39—Who is supposed by many to have been ancestor of Lydians?
40—Who was the Muse who presided over lyric poetry?
41—What is name of a seaport of Prussia?
43—What is a rustic or pastoral pipe?
45—To seize.
47—Solomon stationed one of his 12 purveyors at what place (I Kings 4:11)?
49—What is a common gazelle of Tibet?
51—If you were in Liverpool, Eng., in what direction would you travel to reach London (abbr.)?
53—Symbol for terbium.

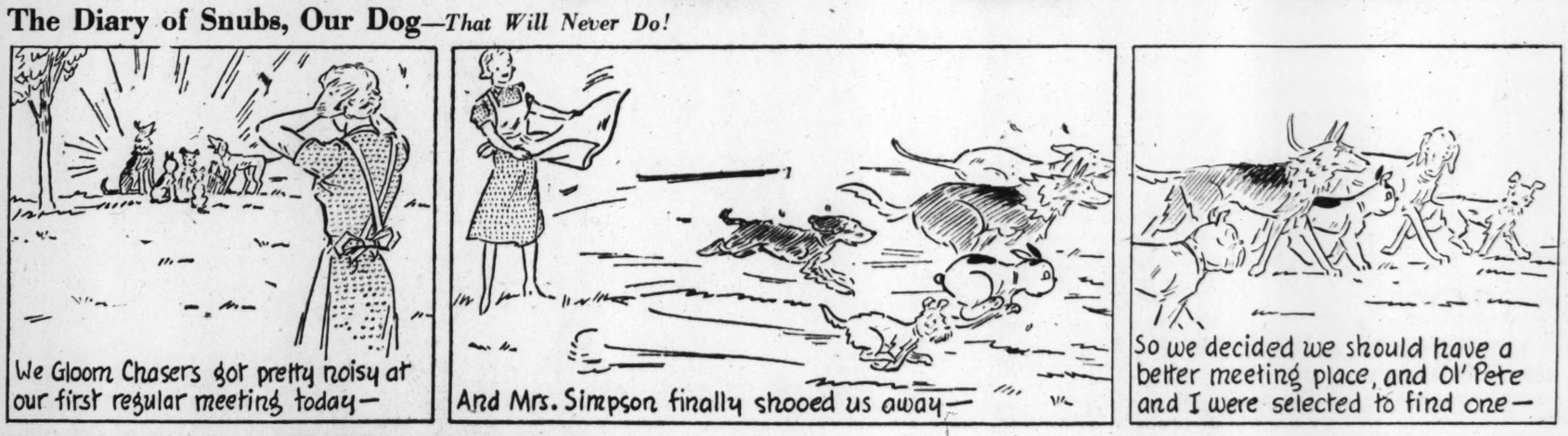
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Practice Makes Perfect*

By LE PELLEY


EEEEEEEEK QUEEEK ZEEEEK
DON'T BE NERVOUS —! IT'S MARMADUKE'S VIOLIN .....
WHAT'S THAT ?
CAN WE HELP HIM GET OUT OF IT ?
No — ! HE SAYS HE LIKES IT !!
BZZEEEEK
WHAT A SHAME !
TOO BAD !
I THINK HE COULD FIX THAT WITH A CAN OF OIL !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Will Never Do!*


We Gloom Chasers got pretty noisy at our first regular meeting today—
And Mrs. Simpson finally shooed us away—
So we decided we should have a better meeting place, and Ol' Pete and I were selected to find one—

The Adventures of Waddles—*News, Second-Hand*

By THE HAGERS

CRIED AUNT MATILDA, "WELCOME BACK!" AS I STOPPED AT THE GATE WITH JACK.
"I'LL TELL YOU HOW, ALONE, I FOUND LOST RIVER, FLOWING UNDERGROUND.
ABOUT THE PERILS I WENT THROUGH. YOU'LL BE THE FIRST TO HEAR IT, TOO."
"THE BUGLE, SIR, I DAILY READ; YOUR TRIP THEY RAN FOR WEEKS," SHE SAID.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Warsaw

So Warsaw has fallen? Warsaw stands and will stand as a symbol of unconquerable courage. Walls have been razed by cannon, houses have been bombed by planes, men have been mastered by machines, even that radio voice which rose again and again out of the roar of guns to hurl a city's defiance has been suppressed.

All that is material in Warsaw lies in ruins or under the heel of the invader. But the spirit of men, women and children who fought for their homes days after their country had dissolved, who would not give up though their armies had surrendered, their leaders had fled and their allies promised no relief—that spirit has not fallen. Even as the tanks trundle in and the trumpets sound for a sorry triumph, an imperishable epic of heroism rises to shame the victor. And to inspire a new struggle for freedom and independence.

While the awkward and uneasy partners in Poland's partition meet in Moscow to divide eastern Europe between them, the phoenix of national spirit rises from Warsaw's ashes. Only a year ago Reichsführer Hitler said of Germany and Poland: "They shall live. One cannot annihilate the other." Words from that source are no longer accepted as iron-clad guarantees. But the very sense of nationality which Herr Hitler has developed in his own people is strong also in millions of other peoples.

The Ukrainians, the Lithuanians, the Finns, the Hungarians, the Rumanians, the Slovaks and the Czechs, even the Austrians, will not rest easy under any arbitrary map-making in Moscow. Poland's people kept alive a feeling of nationhood through scores of years of foreign rule. There are many limited and foolish and wrong features about nationalism. The Poles did not make independence a road to internal freedom. Europe will be a happier place when a larger sense of fellowship develops among her races and nations.

But as between what has been won and a return to barbaric conquest and unprovoked aggression, the spirit of self-defense and independence expressed in the new nations is easy to choose. The forces of self-determination, mixed in motive and misused, will yet rise to plague those who set no limits on their ambitions. Nationalism, with all its faults, may yet serve the cause of freedom. Warsaw will help to keep it alive.

Committed to a Mistake?

Members of the apparently dwindling group which opposes substitution of an all-round cash-and-carry policy for the arms embargo in the so-called Neutrality Act have narrowed the grounds of their opposition. They are not going to permit "window dressing" to distract the public mind from "the one and only issue—the arms embargo," said Senator Gerald P. Nye.

Another of the group, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, conceded that the Administration authors of the revised and sharpened Pittman bill "have gone a long, long way toward cushioning the effect of repeal," but insisted that "so long as the arms embargo is repealed, this bill has upon its face the trademark of unneutrality and malice."

Eminent authorities on international law have been writing letters to newspapers on both sides of the question as to whether any change of legislation after the opening of hostilities would constitute an un-neutral act. The discussion is far from conclusive, but it is enough to illustrate that there are precedents on both sides of the case and that international law is not so rigid but that America can take some leeway in determining its course.

Except for the tactics of the Senate isolationists and the intrusion of some personal politics, the arms embargo very likely would have been repealed as to aircraft last July. That would have represented probably the majority public sentiment and definitely an act of good judgment in advance of the outbreak of war. No question then could have been raised as to the control of the United States over its own neutrality policy.

Public opinion since that time, as gauged by various polls, evidently considers it less than ever a sound peace policy artificially to withhold supplies from those with whom their sympathies and sense of safety unmistakably lie. It would be strange, indeed, if the proponents of the embargo should be permitted successfully to plead that as a result of their own last summer's obstructionism the United States has forfeited now the right to correct what it recognizes as a mistake.

Another Mobilization Call

"There never has been a time in our history when there was a deeper need for calling our people to faith in religion than the present moment. In the contemporary conflict between nations and races and their philosophies of human society, we must keep undimmed our perspective of spiritual values."

President Roosevelt penned these words almost a week before war was declared in Europe, and they are still applicable. In a letter endorsing the observance of Loyalty Day in church and synagogue, as a method of bringing "the minds and hearts of men back to consciousness of the fatherhood of God, the brotherhood of man," the President speaks of problems both national and international "which call for divine guidance and power."

Our search for peace, and for the solution of all our problems, will be vain, as the President intimates, "unless we meet, with spiritual forces, the materialism which has had such a disastrous effect on our national and international life."

The recognition of the fundamental truth that all men have one Father and, therefore, are brethren is the spiritual force which, if enlisted in the consciousness of mankind, can and must overcome and destroy, not only war itself, but the basic idolatry which brings it about.

The Big Bear's Porridge

A lever with which Reichsführer Hitler evidently hopes to pry the Allies loose from their position is the widely held assumption that Russia's size and productive capacity is such as to make Germany an overwhelming force, should these two countries agree to aid each other in war.

This assumption does not greatly impress well-informed people in the democratic countries. True, Russia is vast. Its sources of raw materials are large. Its productive capacity has increased swiftly in recent years. But the size of a country's territory is not necessarily an advantage to those who would use its resources for war. In the World War the extent of the Russian terrain was actually a hindrance to deliveries by the Allies to those points in Russia at which supplies were needed. Today the shipment of supplies from Russia to Germany encounters a similar obstacle of distance.

This is further complicated by the fact that Russian and German railroads are constructed on a different gauge; the cars of the one country will not fit the tracks of the other. For ordinary purposes the Russian transportation system works under considerable strain; under war demands it could hardly function adequately. Transportation by sea is also complicated. Russia's end of the Baltic Sea freezes over in cold weather, and Russia's port of Leningrad is in any case distant from most sources of raw materials. The Black Sea route can be obstructed by a naval Power whose fleet is permitted to enter that sea through the Turkish straits. Since it must connect with the Danube to reach Germany, the route is subject to interference by Rumania, Yugoslavia or Hungary—a possibility which will become less if joint Russo-German pressures in the Balkans are effective.

Aside from transportation questions, there arise difficulties in the way of German payment for Russian goods. As with other neighboring states, Germany must be prepared to carry on its trade through payment in goods, or credits which are really demands on goods. German productive capacity is more and more diverted to its fighting machine—to supply matériel and men.

Beyond all this is the question as to how extensive are the exportable supplies of commodities in Russia. For Russia's ability to support Germany in a major war effort is not enhanced by the sheer volume of Russian production and population. Indeed the size of the population is a deterring factor, since people must be fed and clothed and housed before they can produce surpluses to be sent abroad. And the Russians still live too near subsistence level to stand any considerable decline in living standards.

In other words, it is only what Russia has left over after caring for its own big family that it can send to Germany, and this margin is not great. There is no doubt that Russian economic aid can make Germany stronger than it otherwise would be to fight a war in the west, and Russian diplomatic aid may help to keep intact a neutral trading area in southeastern Europe. But as a diplomatic threat, the possibility of Russo-German collaboration is not overwhelming.

The Bookshelf

Men and Telescopes

A million pounds of glass and steel is alone plenty to write about, but in THE GLASS GIANT OF PALOMAR (New York: Dodd, Mead. $3) David O. Woodbury added to the ingredients that have gone into the making of what will be the world's largest telescope, some of the human factors responsible.

Any story of the great instrument would be incomplete without including many pages of intimate details about Dr. George Ellery Hale, the man whose vision was great enough to double in one jump the diameter of the world's present largest telescope. Dr. Hale was the founder of Yerkes Observatory and of Mt. Wilson, where the 100-inch Hooker telescope now holds the world's record for the precision that enables mankind to see out into space millions of light years farther than even the imagination of Jules Verne could penetrate.

Verne imagined a fanciful instrument equipped with a mirror 16 feet in diameter, and weighing 15 tons, which was to magnify 48,000 times and bring into view an object nine feet in diameter on the moon's surface. It was the most powerful engine of sight that fiction's greatest visionary could conceive, and was to cost $400,000. But as the author puts it, "Hale made Jules Verne a piker."

* * *

The story is one of superlatives from start to finish. The problems that arose from the very start were superlative likewise, but the men that tackled them proved they could be solved. First came the problem of funds. Somewhere between $6,000,000 and $12,000,000 would be needed. Astronomers, though used to talking in big figures, were never famous for their wealth. Then where could a glass disk large enough for the mirror be made? And once cast, how could it be accurately ground and polished to a parabolic curvature mathemat cally correct to within a millionth of an inch?

How could such a telescope be made sensitive enough to follow stellar motions accurately in view of the tremendous weight involved? Where would be the best site for the instrument and how could ownership be achieved without high costs? But not for nothing had Dr. Hale chosen as his life's motto the advice of Daniel H. Burnham, the great city planner, who once told him, "Make no small plans, my boy, they have no magic to inspire and of themselves may never be realized."

* * *

The Giant is a light collecting machine, and does not magnify like the ordinary type of sailor's telescope or a pair of field glasses. It is for use principally in resolving, or rendering visible to the photographic plate, stars and star clusters far beyond the limits of present instruments. Fallacious reports of what the 200-inch will do are at times disturbing and at times amusing to the astronomers. They object to the persistently printed statement, for instance, that the telescope will bring the moon to within 25 miles of earth. It will not.

One of the greatest of problems is still ahead of the Observatory Council. A great "Highway to the Stars" has been built to the summit of Mt. Palomar, which is destined to become one of the great show places in America. Thousands will flock there to see the new wonder, expecting to have it explained and demonstrated. They must be given something to take away with them. But as Mr. Woodbury earnestly explains, the observatory is like the engine room of a liner. It must be denied to the casual visitor in order that the ship's machinery may do its work unhampered. "Photography will be the beginning and the end of the Giant's work and photography cannot be shared with outsiders."

H. B. N.

On Guard

Pages From an Album

9. J. A. Spender

I am sure that the very best editor of my time was J. A. Spender, who has recently been made Charter Honorary President of the Institute of Journalists in London. For many years he edited the old green Westminster Gazette. When I first went to London its power was enormous. It struck precisely the right sensible note on domestic and foreign affairs. It was written by men who had a real knowledge of their subjects, who possessed a sound general culture, and who in spite of the exigences of daily writing were not without some pretensions to style. Popular newspapers, of which it was said that they were written by office boys for office boys, were just making their appearance; and soon they were, in the quest for still larger circulations, to fall far below the mentality of the office boy. But the Westminster Gazette, and three or four other newspapers which have since vanished, maintained an unfailing dignity and refused to stoop to conquer.

* * *

It was upon J. A. Spender that I called when I decided to try my hand at newspaper work. I was quite unknown, excessively shy, and poorly equipped for my new profession. Nevertheless he received me and gave me the most valuable advice. Set down today it may not sound particularly thrilling; but it thrilled me. Many today would scoff at the commonplace counsels of being sure of your facts, of understanding essentials, and of presenting them so that the reader would understand them too, and of hever writing, to employ a favorite phrase of my youth, at the top of one's voice.

Of all the men whom I have met, I can truthfully say that none have had anything like the same influence over me as J. A. Spender. Certainly he maintained the highest traditions of journalism in changing circumstances. For better or for worse, the particular kind of journalism for which he stood, and which he practiced with incomparable skill, is hardly possible in these more hurried days, and it would be idle to seek to restore it in the vastly different conditions now prevailing. Something like a revolution has overtaken the entire structure of the newspaper world. It is folly to regret its passing, but we may be allowed to reflect with admiration on those long years of public service with the pen which gave Mr. Spender a genuine share in the policy of England.

Lord Northcliffe used to tell me that he would have liked to have had Mr. Spender as editor of the London Times, and I believe the post was actually offered to him. But it is obvious that Mr. Spender could not have alienated his independence.

* * *

In my relations with him I was always sure of his support in those difficult moments that are bound to arise in the career of the conscientious journalist. Thus, on one occasion, some important statements of mine were denied and repudiated by the Prime Minister of the day. It might have been a serious matter for the newspaper and certainly it might have been a serious matter for me. But unhesitatingly, with complete trust in my judgment (and, needless to say, in my veracity) he threw his whole weight on my side. The sequel proved that I was right, but unquestionably it would have been easier for one who had the responsibility of an important organ to have left me to fight alone. Not for a moment did this course suggest itself to him. As an editor he identified himself unreservedly with his contributor.

Though he has been entrusted with many pieces of work that are extra-journalistic, he has never abandoned journalism. He has undertaken missions in India and in Egypt, and has contributed greatly to the solution of vexed problems. His study of America was remarkably illuminating. He sat on a commission to investigate the private manufacture of arms.

He has written many books on the men and events of his time, and he has made valuable contributions to the history of government in all ages. But it is as a journalist, who declined to be stampeded by popular passions or by the caprices of politicians, who kept a cool head, a clear judgment, and an urbane manner, that I think of him; and I feel that Europe would have found an easier way out of its difficulties if the old green Westminster Gazette had been alive in England from 1935 onwards.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

North . . South . . East . . West

Is Monopoly Defensible?

By Frank L. Perrin

Since the days of Theodore Roosevelt, President, and the then not widely known St. Paul lawyer, Frank B. Kellogg, referred to as the "trust-buster," and the famous decision of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis imposing a $29,000,000 fine in the Standard Oil Company case, a significant change has come in the thought of the people of the United States in respect to monopolies. The cartoonist no longer depicts the trusts, actual or so-called, as hydra-headed, vicious and selfish. But the fact is, no doubt, that if they were ever vicious, or selfish, or hydra-headed, they are no less so today. It is, after all, in the point of view.

A generation ago—or more specifically a third of a century ago—the rank and file of the people of America, more particularly than those of other countries, were afraid of capital. Some serious and entirely sincere students, as well as many alarmists and political propagandists, saw in the accumulations of dollars and properties, and in the control of production and wages, a definite threat against free initiative and democratic government. This was not entirely without reason. The power of monopolistic control was felt by competitors brave enough to stake their small fortunes in enterprises independent of trust influences. It was felt in State Legislatures and in the National Congress. This power, in many States, controlled elections and often dictated the appointment of judges of the Federal and State Courts.

* * *

One need not have been an alarmist, or a Populist, or even a Socialist in those days to be conscious or apprehensive of what was deemed a great danger. Today that fear has almost entirely vanished. A return to reason and an approach to sanity came when the unreasonableness of the Landis decision in the oil cases was realized and when the discovery was made that by a more just court decree the oil trust could be broken up into equally profitable but less powerful units. The realization came simultaneously that great fortunes eventually are disintegrated. The Harrimans, the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, and a half-score or more of wealthy families of an earlier generation no longer control, as entities or units, the fortunes of millions of their neighbors.

And yet the wealth represented in American industry, commerce and exchange is far greater than in the early years of the present century. By combination it could be even more powerful or destructive than a generation ago. Why is it not as menacing or as greatly dreaded as then? It may be discovered that it is because we have learned not to fear its power for evil, but to appreciate its power for good when rightly directed, rather than when arbitrarily controlled by minorities which accord to it a power which it does not and cannot actually possess.

* * *

One need not enlist as an advocate or defender of so-called special privilege to be able to realize and in a measure comprehend the benefits which have accrued from this enlightened understanding. Had it been possible, say in the early years of the century, to distribute the wealth then accumulated, initiative would have been discouraged or destroyed and a common and quite drab level of existence would have been established. It might have been agreed that we should all share the wealth, but soon it would have been discovered that there was no longer any wealth to be shared.

It may be regarded as an extravagant statement, but it might be proved by facts and figures, nevertheless, that no industrial or commercial monopoly can now be established in the United States which can insure itself or be insured against successful and profitable competition. Even the oil industry, rich and powerful as it is, disclaims the power of monopoly. According to the testimony of J. Howard Pew, spokesman for the American Petroleum Institute, when he appeared as a witness before an investigating committee a day or two ago, natural economic laws have made monopolization within the industry impossible.

Competition, long ago, was defined as the life of trade. It may also be described as the foe and eventual destroyer or regulator of monopolies. This has been made apparent in the automotive industry, in freight and passenger transportation, and in manufacture and trade generally.

Mirror of World Opinion

Editorial by Aesop

Once upon a time, long before Hitler was ever dreamed of, a woodman went into a forest to ask the trees to give him a handle for his ax.

"It seemed so modest a request," according to Aesop, "that the principal trees agreed to it, and it was settled among them that the plain, homely Ash should furnish what was wanted. No sooner had the woodman fitted the staff to his purpose than he began laying about him on all sides, felling the noblest trees in the wood.

"The Oak, now seeing the whole matter too late, whispered to the Cedar: 'The first concession has lost all; if we had not sacrificed our humble neighbor, we might have yet stood for ages ourselves.'"—*Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.*

The Wide Horizon

What's Back of the War?

By Willard A. Heaps

Associate, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York

In these times of chaos in Europe when students of world affairs are asking, "What is back of it all? Whither are we going?" the demand for impartial material without emotionalism or propaganda has suddenly become great. Few of the deluge of "timely" volumes streaming from overloaded presses are free from bias, hysterical frenzy and the understandable desire to "take a stand." Even magazine material is often tainted with prejudice and a high pitch of emotional subjectivity. For printed matter not yielding to radicalism, sympathetic yet authoritative, and challenging, vital and accurate, it seems necessary to seek materials the ink of which was dry before the natural hysteria of conflict seized commentators and historians. What materials can be relied upon as fulfilling these requirements?

The Rand McNally map store in New York City recently reported a complete sell-out of colored-head pins, indicating that the parlor strategists are already busy. Cable dispatches reported that the former Kaiser Wilhelm at Doorn had begun sticking little colored pins along the battle fronts of 1939. Outline maps are in demand, for many observers are staging their own campaigns.

At present the best sources for current map material are the daily newspapers and magazines such as Time, Life, and Newsweek. The staff artists of The Christian Science Monitor sketch the daily setting of the war and up-to-date and accurate maps from reliable sources are periodically reproduced. A most timely and useful reference book is J. F. Horrabin's "Atlas of Current Affairs," 6th ed. rev., published the last week of August (Knopf. $1.50). This contains eight new maps and extensive changes in text. With maps on the left and text on the right hand pages of the open book, one may follow campaigns and refresh information on past treaties and territorial changes.

* * *

Readers are also asking "Why and how has it all come about?" and are demanding "background" books. An exceptionally authoritative book is that by Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, entitled "Europe in Retreat" (2d ed. rev., August, 1939, Knopf, $2.50), a keen and unbiased analysis of Europe's turbulent diplomatic history from the Peace of 1919 to the Polish crisis of 1939. This has been called "the coolest book of a hysterical period." Mrs. Dean believes that the present actions of Germany are comprehensible in view of the fact that the Allies were dictatorial in 1919, and she further believes that since then the democracies have continued to mismanage affairs and were particularly unfair to the German Republic. She does not believe, however, that the desire for war is the will of the majority of the German people. The same author's "Europe in Crisis" (World Affairs Pamphlets No. 1, 1938. Foreign Policy Association, 3 W. 40th St., N. Y. C., 25c) is also of timely interest.

Every interested observer should own a copy of "Background for War"—by the editors of Time (available at newsstands, 5c), a series of reprints of the department of that title since its May 1, 1939, issue. Almost "required" reading is the article, "Geography of Battle," reprinted from the August 28, 1939, issue, which shows how the war will have to be fought along the pattern of Europe's geography.

For those who enjoy her pungent comment, Dorothy Thompson's "Let the Record Speak" (1939, Houghton, $2.75) will attract a vast audience. The book is a chronological comment of world affairs from the spring of 1936 to the spring of 1939, presented through selections from her columns, broadcasts and speeches. Analyzing what has happened, why it has happened, and what it means to the democratic nations, Miss Thompson believes that the only hope for peace is in the democracies which will need vision rather than armaments. Some of her prophecies are breath-taking in their accuracy.

* * *

"What shall be United States' position and responsibility?" one may well ask. "America Looks Abroad," by Frederick L. Schuman and George Soule (World Affairs Pamphlets No. 3, August, 1938. Foreign Policy Association, 25c) is a thoughtful consideration of and re-examination of the fundamental bases of American foreign policy in view of the foreign situation. Professor Schuman (Williams College) promulgates a definite program of sixteen points involving among them the repeal of present neutrality legislation, licensing of commodity transactions in peace and war, placing financial aid to the Allies on a gift rather than a loan basis (cancel the World War debts), and non-aggression. Mr. Soule, an editor of the New Republic, suggests realistic policies for averting war. In peace he suggests extension of international trade, co-operation in exchange and currency, rationalization of international finance including cancellation or final adjustment of the war debts, supporting of democratic governments faced by fascists' rebellion, and embargoes on certain products essential in war; in war he suggests application of the Neutrality Act and control of foreign securities liquidation.

For the creed of an isolationist popularly written, Boake Carter's "Why Meddle in Europe?" (1939, McBride, $2) is of great interest, particularly since he bases his stand on the evidences of American history. Lewis Mumford's "Men Must Act" (1939, Harcourt, $1.50), after analyzing the opposing fundamental principles of democracy and fascism, offers a definite program of non-intercourse with aggressors.

Readers who desire straight thinking and expressions of opinion on moot questions in the United States' relation to the present world situation will find great interest in the reprints of five broadcasts of "America's Town Meeting of the Air," the National Broadcasting Company's forum. All are from volume four, published by the Columbia University Press, New York City, at 10 cents per copy.

First of Two Articles on "Reading on the Crisis"